

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
What Is It? How Does It Function?

175 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
A COMPREHENSIVE STORY OF THE HISTORY
AND FUNCTIONS OF OUR AMERICAN
GOVERNMENT INTERESTINGLY AND
ACCURATELY PORTRAYED



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE TO
OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(1967 Edition)

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OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(1957 Edition)

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Eighty-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, (a) with the permission of the copyright owner of the book "Our American Government—1001 Questions on How It Works", with answers by Wright Patman, published by Scholastic Magazines, Incorporated, there shall be printed as a House document, with emendations, the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government. What Is It? How Does It Function?"; and that there shall be printed one million eighty-four thousand additional copies of such document, of which two hundred and six thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Copies of such document shall be prorated to Members of the Senate and House of Representatives for a period of sixty days, after which the unused balance shall revert to the respective Senate and House document rooms.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

EMERY L. FRAZIER,
Secretary of the Senate.

FOREWORD

The content of this document was selected from the book I compiled, entitled "Our American Government—1001 Questions On How It Works" (1962 printing), with answers by me. We are indebted to the publishers for the privilege of using material from the book.

In the full text of "Our American Government", I attempt to take the reader on a personal tour, in question-and-answer form, into the many recesses of our Government and Nation's Capital—Democracy and Its American Sources, Political Americana, The Constitution, The Congress, The Capital, The Presidents, The Executive Departments, The Agencies, The Judiciary, The Capitol, The White House, The Monuments, and The States. It is my hope that the popular, easy-to-follow quiz style will inspire many a pleasant and profitable family evening spent in the fascinating pastime of discovering what makes democracy work—with answers to questions that will be of interest to everyone, "What is the difference between a bill and an act?", "Who were known as the 'tongue, pen, and sword' of the Revolutionary War?", "What is meant by the 'separation of powers' in the Federal Government?", and 998 other delightful excursions into Government and Americana.

I am hopeful that this document, "Our American Government. What Is It? How Does It Function?" will encourage every reader to take an active interest in his Government—for, the responsibility of making democracy work rests with the people.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Member of Congress From Texas.

FOREWORD

The content of this document was selected from the book entitled "Our American Government: 1901 Questions On How It Works" (1902 printing) with answers by me. It is published in the publication in the purpose of being neutral from the book. In the first of 2001 American Government, I attempt to take the reader on a personal tour in question and answer form into the most recent of our government at Lincoln's Capital. I attempt to answer the question: "How does it work?" The question is: "The Congress, The Executive, The Judiciary, The State, The President, The Secretary, and the State." It is my hope that the popular, easy-to-follow style will make many pleasant and profitable family evening reads in the last meeting of new year, what may be a democracy work - with answers to questions that will be of interest to everyone. I think the difference between a bill and an act is that a bill is the language of the Congress and an act is the language of the President. What is meant by the separation of powers in the book is that the separation of powers is the separation of the Congress and the President. I am hopeful that the document "Our American Government: 1901 Questions On How It Works" will encourage every reader to take an active interest in the Government - for the responsibility of making democracy work with the people.

William Barron
University of Chicago Press, 1901

STATE DELEGATIONS

Number which precedes name of Representative designates congressional district. Democrats in roman; Republicans in *italic*

ALABAMA

SENATORS

Lister Hill

John J. Sparkman

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 3]

1. *Jack Edwards*

2. *William L. Dickinson*

3. George Andrews

4. William Nichols

5. Armistead I. Selden, Jr.

6. *John H. Buchanan, Jr.*

7. Tom Bevill

8. Robert E. Jones

ALASKA

SENATORS

E. L. Bartlett

Ernest Gruening

REPRESENTATIVE

[Republican, 1]

At large—*Howard W. Pollock*

ARIZONA

SENATORS

Carl Hayden

Paul J. Fannin

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2]

1. *John J. Rhodes*

2. Morris K. Udall

3. *Sam Steiger*

ARKANSAS

SENATORS

John L. McClellan

J. W. Fulbright

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 3; Republican, 1]

1. E. C. Gathings

2. Wilbur D. Mills

3. *John Paul Hammerschmidt*

4. David Pryor

CALIFORNIA

SENATORS

*Thomas H. Kuchel**George Murphy*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 21; Republicans, 17]

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Don H. Clausen</i> | 14. <i>Jerome R. Waldie</i> | 27. <i>Ed Reinecke</i> |
| 2. <i>Harold T. Johnson</i> | 15. <i>John J. McFall</i> | 28. <i>Alphonzo Bell</i> |
| 3. <i>John E. Moss</i> | 16. <i>B. F. Sisk</i> | 29. <i>George E. Brown, Jr.</i> |
| 4. <i>Robert L. Leggett</i> | 17. <i>Cecil R. King</i> | 30. <i>Edward R. Roybal</i> |
| 5. <i>Phillip Burton</i> | 18. <i>Robert B. Mathias</i> | 31. <i>Charles H. Wilson</i> |
| 6. <i>William S. Mailliard</i> | 19. <i>Chet Holifield</i> | 32. <i>Craig Hosmer</i> |
| 7. <i>Jeffery Cohelan</i> | 20. <i>H. Allen Smith</i> | 33. <i>Jerry L. Pettis</i> |
| 8. <i>George P. Miller</i> | 21. <i>Augustus F. Hawkins</i> | 34. <i>Richard T. Hanna</i> |
| 9. <i>Don Edwards</i> | 22. <i>James C. Corman</i> | 35. <i>James B. Utt</i> |
| 10. <i>Charles S. Gubser</i> | 23. <i>Del Clawson</i> | 36. <i>Bob Wilson</i> |
| 11. <i>J. Arthur Younger</i> | 24. <i>Glenard P. Lipscomb</i> | 37. <i>Lionel Van Deerlin</i> |
| 12. <i>Burt L. Talcott</i> | 25. <i>Charles E. Wiggins</i> | 38. <i>John V. Tunney</i> |
| 13. <i>Charles M. Teague</i> | 26. <i>Thomas M. Rees</i> | |

COLORADO

SENATORS

*Gordon Allott**Peter H. Dominick*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 3; Republican, 1]

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Byron G. Rogers</i> | 3. <i>Frank E. Evans</i> | 4. <i>Wayne N. Aspinall</i> |
| 2. <i>Donald G. Brotzman</i> | | |

CONNECTICUT

SENATORS

*Thomas J. Dodd**Abraham A. Ribicoff*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republican, 1]

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Emilio Q. Daddario</i> | 3. <i>Robert N. Giaimo</i> | 5. <i>John S. Monagan</i> |
| 2. <i>William L. St. Onge</i> | 4. <i>Donald J. Irwin</i> | 6. <i>Thomas J. Meskill</i> |

DELAWARE

SENATORS

*John J. Williams**J. Caleb Boggs*

REPRESENTATIVE

[Republican, 1]

At large—*William V. Roth*

FLORIDA

SENATORS

*Spessard L. Holland**George A. Smathers*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 9; Republicans, 3]

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Robert L. F. Sikes</i> | 5. <i>Edward J. Gurney</i> | 9. <i>Paul G. Rogers</i> |
| 2. <i>Don Fuqua</i> | 6. <i>Sam Gibbons</i> | 10. <i>J. Herbert Burke</i> |
| 3. <i>Charles E. Bennett</i> | 7. <i>James A. Haley</i> | 11. <i>Claude Pepper</i> |
| 4. <i>A. Sydney Herlong, Jr.</i> | 8. <i>William C. Cramer</i> | 12. <i>Dante B. Fascell</i> |

GEORGIA

SENATORS

Richard B. Russell

Herman E. Talmadge

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2]

1. G. Elliott Hagan
2. Maston O'Neal
3. Jack Brinkley
4. *Benjamin B. Blackburn*

5. *S. Fletcher Thompson*
6. John J. Flynt, Jr.
7. John W. Davis
8. Williamson S. Stuckey

9. Phil M. Landrum
10. Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

HAWAII

SENATORS

Hiram L. Fong

Daniel K. Inouye

REPRESENTATIVES (AT LARGE)

[Democrats, 2]

Spark M. Matsunaga

Patsy T. Mink

IDAHO

SENATORS

Frank Church

Len B. Jordan

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 2]

1. *James A. McClure*

2. *George V. Hansen*

ILLINOIS

SENATORS

*Everett McKinley Dirksen**Charles H. Percy*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 12; Republicans, 12]

1. William L. Dawson
2. Barratt O'Hara
3. William T. Murphy
4. *Edward J. Derwinski*
5. John C. Kluczynski
6. Daniel J. Ronan
7. Frank Annunzio
8. Dan Rostenkowski

9. Sidney R. Yates
10. *Harold R. Collier*
11. Roman C. Pucinski
12. *Robert McClory*
13. *Donald Rumsfeld*
14. *John N. Erlenborn*
15. *Charlotte T. Reid*
16. *John B. Anderson*

17. *Leslie C. Arends*
18. *Robert H. Michel*
19. *Thomas F. Railsback*
20. *Paul Findley*
21. Kenneth J. Gray
22. *William L. Springer*
23. George E. Shipley
24. Melvin Price

INDIANA

SENATORS

Vance Hartke

Birch Bayh

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 6]

1. Ray J. Madden
2. *Charles A. Halleck*
3. John Brademas
4. *E. Ross Adair*

5. J. Edward Roush
6. *William G. Bray*
7. *John T. Myers*
8. *Roger H. Zion*

9. Lee H. Hamilton
10. *Richard L. Roudebush*
11. Andrew Jacobs, Jr.

IOWA

SENATORS

*Bourke B. Hickenlooper**Jack Miller*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 2; Republicans, 5]

1. *Fred Schwengel*
2. *John C. Culver*
3. *H. R. Gross*

4. *John Kyl*
5. *Neal Smith*

6. *Wiley Mayne*
7. *William J. Scherle*

KANSAS

SENATORS

*Frank Carlson**James B. Pearson*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 5]

1. *Robert Dole*
2. *Chester L. Mize*

3. *Larry Winn, Jr.*
4. *Garner E. Shriver*

5. *Joe Skubitz*

KENTUCKY

SENATORS

*John Sherman Cooper**Thruston B. Morton*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 4; Republicans, 3]

1. *Frank A. Stubblefield*
2. *William H. Natcher*
3. *William O. Cowger*

4. *M. G. (Gene) Snyder*
5. *Tim Lee Carter*

6. *John C. Watts*
7. *Carl D. Perkins*

LOUISIANA

SENATORS

*Allen J. Ellender**Russell B. Long*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 8]

1. *F. Edward Hébert*
2. *Hale Boggs*
3. *Edwin E. Willis*

4. *Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.*
5. *Otto E. Passman*
6. *John R. Rarick*

7. *Edwin W. Edwards*
8. *Speedy O. Long*

MAINE

SENATORS

*Margaret Chase Smith**Edmund S. Muskie*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 2]

1. *Peter N. Kyros*

2. *William D. Hathaway*

MARYLAND

SENATORS

*Daniel B. Brewster**Joseph D. Tydings*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 3]

1. *Rogers C. B. Morton*
2. *Clarence D. Long*
3. *Edward A. Garmatz*

4. *George H. Fallon*
5. *Hervey G. Machen*
6. *Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.*

7. *Samuel N. Friedel*
8. *Gilbert Gude*

MASSACHUSETTS

SENATORS

Edward M. Kennedy

Edward W. Brooke

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 7; Republicans, 5]

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Silvio O. Conte</i> | 5. <i>F. Bradford Morse</i> | 9. <i>John W. McCormack</i> |
| 2. <i>Edward P. Boland</i> | 6. <i>William H. Bates</i> | 10. <i>Margaret M. Heckler</i> |
| 3. <i>Philip J. Philbin</i> | 7. <i>Torbert H. Macdonald</i> | 11. <i>James A. Burke</i> |
| 4. <i>Harold D. Donohue</i> | 8. <i>Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.</i> | 12. <i>Hastings Keith</i> |

MICHIGAN

SENATORS

Philip A. Hart

Robert P. Griffin

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 7; Republicans, 12]

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>John Conyers, Jr.</i> | 8. <i>James Harvey</i> | 15. <i>William D. Ford</i> |
| 2. <i>Marvin L. Esch</i> | 9. <i>Guy Vander Jagt</i> | 16. <i>John D. Dingell</i> |
| 3. <i>Garry E. Brown</i> | 10. <i>Elford A. Cederberg</i> | 17. <i>Martha W. Griffiths</i> |
| 4. <i>Edward Hutchinson</i> | 11. <i>Philip E. Ruppe</i> | 18. <i>William S. Broomfield</i> |
| 5. <i>Gerald R. Ford</i> | 12. <i>James G. O'Hara</i> | 19. <i>Jack H. McDonald</i> |
| 6. <i>Charles E. Chamberlain</i> | 13. <i>Charles C. Diggs, Jr.</i> | |
| 7. <i>Donald W. Riegle, Jr.</i> | 14. <i>Lucien N. Nedzi</i> | |

MINNESOTA

SENATORS

Eugene J. McCarthy

Walter F. Mondale

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 5]

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Albert H. Quie</i> | 4. <i>Joseph E. Karth</i> | 7. <i>Odin Langen</i> |
| 2. <i>Ancher Nelsen</i> | 5. <i>Donald M. Fraser</i> | 8. <i>John A. Blatnik</i> |
| 3. <i>Clark MacGregor</i> | 6. <i>John M. Zwach</i> | |

MISSISSIPPI

SENATORS

James O. Eastland

John Stennis

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5]

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Thomas G. Abernethy</i> | 3. <i>John Bell Williams</i> | 5. <i>William M. Colmer</i> |
| 2. <i>Jamie L. Whitten</i> | 4. <i>G. V. Montgomery</i> | |

MISSOURI

SENATORS

Stuart Symington

Edward V. Long

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2]

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Frank M. Karsten</i> | 4. <i>Wm. J. Randall</i> | 8. <i>Richard H. Ichord</i> |
| 2. <i>Thomas B. Curtis</i> | 5. <i>Richard Bolling</i> | 9. <i>William L. Hungate</i> |
| 3. <i>Leonor Kretzer (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan</i> | 6. <i>W. R. Hull, Jr.</i> | 10. <i>Paul C. Jones</i> |
| | 7. <i>Durward G. Hall</i> | |

MONTANA

SENATORS

Mike Mansfield

Lee Metcalf

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrat, 1; Republican, 1]

1. Arnold Olsen

2. *James F. Battin*

NEBRASKA

SENATORS

*Roman L. Hruska**Carl T. Curtis*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 3]

1. *Robert V. Denney*2. *Glenn Cunningham*3. *David T. Martin*

NEVADA

SENATORS

Alan Bible

Howard W. Cannon

REPRESENTATIVE

[Democrat, 1]

At large—Walter S. Baring

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATORS

Norris Cotton

Thomas J. McIntyre

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 2]

1. *Louis C. Wyman*2. *James C. Cleveland*

NEW JERSEY

SENATORS

Clifford P. Case

Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 9; Republicans, 6]

1. *John E. Hunt*2. *Charles W. Sandman,*
Jr.

3. James J. Howard

4. Frank Thompson, Jr.

5. *Peter H. B.*
*Frelinghuysen*6. *William T. Cahill*7. *William B. Widnall*

8. Charles S. Joelson

9. Henry Helstoski

10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

11. Joseph G. Minish

12. *Florence P. Dwyer*

13. Cornelius E. Gallagher

14. Dominick V. Daniels

15. Edward J. Patten

NEW MEXICO

SENATORS

Clinton P. Anderson

Joseph M. Montoya

REPRESENTATIVES (AT LARGE)

[Democrats, 2]

Thomas G. Morris

E. S. Johnny Walker

NEW YORK

SENATORS

*Jacob K. Javits**Robert F. Kennedy*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 26; Republicans, 15]

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Otis G. Pike</i> | 15. <i>Hugh L. Carey</i> | 29. <i>Daniel E. Buiton</i> |
| 2. <i>James R. Grover, Jr.</i> | 16. <i>John M. Murphy</i> | 30. <i>Carleton J. King</i> |
| 3. <i>Lester L. Wolff</i> | 17. <i>Theodore R.</i> | 31. <i>Robert C. McEwen</i> |
| 4. <i>John W. Wylder</i> | <i>Kupferman</i> | 32. <i>Alexander Pirnie</i> |
| 5. <i>Herbert Tenzer</i> | 18. <i>Adam C. Powell</i> | 33. <i>Howard W. Robison</i> |
| 6. <i>Seymour Halpern</i> | 19. <i>Leonard Farbstein</i> | 34. <i>James M. Hanley</i> |
| 7. <i>Joseph P. Addabbo</i> | 20. <i>William F. Ryan</i> | 35. <i>Samuel S. Stratton</i> |
| 8. <i>Benjamin S. Rosenthal</i> | 21. <i>James H. Scheuer</i> | 36. <i>Frank Horton</i> |
| 9. <i>James J. Delaney</i> | 22. <i>Jacob H. Gilbert</i> | 37. <i>Barber B. Conable, Jr.</i> |
| 10. <i>Emanuel Celler</i> | 23. <i>Jonathan B. Bingham</i> | 38. <i>Charles E. Goodell</i> |
| 11. <i>Frank J. Brasco</i> | 24. <i>Paul A. Fino</i> | 39. <i>Richard D. McCarthy</i> |
| 12. <i>Edna F. Kelly</i> | 25. <i>Richard L. Ottinger</i> | 40. <i>Henry P. Smith 3d</i> |
| 13. <i>Abraham J. Multer</i> | 26. <i>Ogden R. Reid</i> | 41. <i>Thaddeus J. Dulski</i> |
| 14. <i>John J. Rooney</i> | 27. <i>John G. Dow</i> | |
| | 28. <i>Joseph Y. Resnick</i> | |

NORTH CAROLINA

SENATORS

*Sam J. Ervin, Jr.**B. Everett Jordan*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 8; Republicans, 3]

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Walter B. Jones</i> | 5. <i>Nick Galifianakis</i> | 9. <i>James T. Broyhill</i> |
| 2. <i>L. H. Fountain</i> | 6. <i>Horace R. Kornegay</i> | 10. <i>Basil L. Whitener</i> |
| 3. <i>David N. Henderson</i> | 7. <i>Alton Lennon</i> | 11. <i>Roy A. Taylor</i> |
| 4. <i>James C. Gardner</i> | 8. <i>Charles R. Jonas</i> | |

NORTH DAKOTA

SENATORS

*Milton R. Young**Quentin N. Burdick*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 2]

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mark Andrews</i> | 2. <i>Thomas S. Kleppe</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|

OHIO

SENATORS

*Frank J. Lausche**Stephen M. Young*

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 19]

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Robert Taft, Jr.</i> | 9. <i>Thomas L. Ashley</i> | 17. <i>John M. Ashbrook</i> |
| 2. <i>Donald D. Clancy</i> | 10. <i>Clarence E. Miller</i> | 18. <i>Wayne L. Hays</i> |
| 3. <i>Charles W. Whalen, Jr.</i> | 11. <i>J. William Stanton</i> | 19. <i>Michael J. Kirwan</i> |
| 4. <i>William M. McCulloch</i> | 12. <i>Samuel L. Devine</i> | 20. <i>Michael A. Feighan</i> |
| 5. <i>Delbert L. Latta</i> | 13. <i>Charles A. Mosher</i> | 21. <i>Charles A. Vanik</i> |
| 6. <i>William H. Harsha</i> | 14. <i>William H. Ayres</i> | 22. <i>Frances P. Bolton</i> |
| 7. <i>Clarence J. Brown</i> | 15. <i>Chalmers P. Wylie</i> | 23. <i>William E. Minshall</i> |
| 8. <i>Jackson E. Betts</i> | 16. <i>Frank T. Bow</i> | 24. <i>Donald E. Lukens</i> |

OKLAHOMA

SENATORS

A. S. Mike Monroney

Fred R. Harris

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 4; Republicans, 2]

1. *Page Belcher*2. *Ed Edmondson*3. *Carl Albert*4. *Tom Steed*5. *John Jarman*6. *James V. Smith*

OREGON

SENATORS

Wayne Morse

Mark Hatfield

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 2; Republicans, 2]

1. *Wendell Wyatt*2. *Al Ullman*3. *Edith Green*4. *John R. Dellenback*

PENNSYLVANIA

SENATORS

Joseph S. Clark

Hugh Scott

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 14; Republicans, 13]

1. *William A. Barrett*2. *Robert N. C. Nix*3. *James A. Byrne*4. *Joshua Eilberg*5. *William J. Green*6. *George M. Rhodes*7. *Lawrence G. Williams*8. *Edward G. Biester, Jr.*9. *G. Robert Watkins*10. *Joseph M. McDade*11. *Daniel J. Flood*12. *J. Irving Whalley*13. *Richard S. Schweiker*14. *William S. Moorhead*15. *Fred B. Rooney*16. *Edwin D. Eshleman*17. *Herman T. Schneebeli*18. *Robert J. Corbett*19. *George A. Goodling*20. *Elmer J. Holland*21. *John H. Dent*22. *John P. Saylor*23. *Albert W. Johnson*24. *Joseph P. Vigorito*25. *Frank M. Clark*26. *Thomas E. Morgan*27. *James G. Fulton*

RHODE ISLAND

SENATORS

John O. Pastore

Claiborne Pell

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 2]

1. *Fernand J. St Germain*2. *John E. Fogarty*

SOUTH CAROLINA

SENATORS

Strom Thurmond

Ernest F. Hollings

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republican, 1]

1. *L. Mendel Rivers*2. *Albert W. Watson*3. *W. J. Bryan Dorn*4. *Robert T. Ashmore*5. *Tom S. Gettys*6. *John L. McMillan*

SOUTH DAKOTA

SENATORS

Karl E. Mundt

George McGovern

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 2]

1. *Ben Reifel*2. *E. Y. Berry*

TENNESSEE

SENATORS

Albert Gore

Howard Baker

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4]

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>James H. Quillen</i> | 4. Joe L. Evins | 7. Ray Blanton |
| 2. <i>John J. Duncan</i> | 5. Richard H. Fulton | 8. Robert A. Everett |
| 3. <i>William E. Brock 3d</i> | 6. William R. Anderson | 9. <i>Daniel Kuykendall</i> |

TEXAS

SENATORS

Ralph W. Yarborough

John G. Tower

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 21; Republicans, 2]

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Wright Patman | 9. Jack Brooks | 17. Omar Burleson |
| 2. John Dowdy | 10. J. J. Pickle | 18. <i>Robert Price</i> |
| 3. Joe Pool | 11. W. R. Poage | 19. George Mahon |
| 4. Ray Roberts | 12. James Wright, Jr. | 20. Henry B. Gonzalez |
| 5. Earle Cabell | 13. Graham Purcell | 21. O. C. Fisher |
| 6. Olin E. Teague | 14. John Young | 22. Bob Casey |
| 7. <i>George Bush</i> | 15. Eligio de la Garza | 23. Abraham Kazen |
| 8. Robert Eckhardt | 16. Richard White | |

UTAH

SENATORS

Wallace F. Bennett

Frank E. Moss

REPRESENTATIVES

[Republicans, 2]

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Laurence J. Burton</i> | 2. <i>Sherman P. Lloyd</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|

VERMONT

SENATORS

*George D. Aiken**Winston L. Prouty*

REPRESENTATIVE

[Republican, 1]

At large—*Robert T. Stafford*

VIRGINIA

SENATORS

Harry Flood Byrd, Jr.

William B. Spong

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 7; Republicans, 3]

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas N. Downing | 5. William M. Tuck | 9. <i>William C. Wampler</i> |
| 2. Porter Hardy, Jr. | 6. <i>Richard H. Poff</i> | 10. <i>Joel T. Broyhill</i> |
| 3. David E. Satterfield 3d | 7. John O. Marsh, Jr. | |
| 4. Watkins M. Abbitt | 8. <i>William Lloyd Scott</i> | |

WASHINGTON

SENATORS

Warren G. Magnuson

Henry M. Jackson

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 5; Republicans, 2]

1. *Thomas M. Pelly*
2. Lloyd Meeds
3. Julia Butler Hansen

4. *Catherine May*
5. Thomas S. Foley
6. Floyd V. Hicks
7. Brock Adams

WEST VIRGINIA

SENATORS

Jennings Randolph

Robert C. Byrd

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 4; Republican, 1]

1. *Arch A. Moore, Jr.*
2. Harley O. Staggers

3. John M. Slack, Jr.
4. Ken Hechler
5. James Kee

WISCONSIN

SENATORS

William Proxmire

Gaylord A. Nelson

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 7]

1. *Henry C. Schadeberg*
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier
3. *Vernon W. Thomson*
4. Clement J. Zablocki

5. Henry S. Reuss
6. *William A. Steiger*
7. *Melvin R. Laird*
8. *John W. Byrnes*
9. *Glenn R. Davis*
10. *Alvin E. O'Konski*

WYOMING

SENATORS

Gale W. McGee

Clifford P. Hansen

REPRESENTATIVE

[Republican, 1]

At large—William Henry Harrison

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Santiago Polanco-Abreu

CLASSIFICATION

SENATE		HOUSE	
Democrats.....	64	Democrats.....	248
Republicans.....	36	Republicans.....	187
Total.....	100	Total.....	435

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRACY AND ITS AMERICAN SOURCES

1. What is the purpose of the American Government?

The purpose is expressed in the preamble to the Constitution: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

2. What are the essentials of a republican form of government?

A republic is a government deriving all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during the pleasure of the people electing them, for a limited period or during good behavior.

3. What is a pure democracy?

A form of government in which the management of public affairs remains in the hands of the people themselves, so that they make the laws, levy taxes, decide questions of war and peace, and determine all other matters of public business of such a nature as to require personal and continuous attention.

4. What is a representative or indirect democracy?

In a representative democracy, the people govern themselves, but they do so by entrusting the entire administration of the state to their representatives, whom they choose by ballot.

5. How are both democratic and republican principles of government embodied in the government of the United States of America?

The national government is a form of representative democracy; a pure democracy in America is not practicable because of the geographical size and large population, and the fact that masses of citizens do not have sufficient leisure for continuous direct participation in the public business. The government is also a republic because the people elect their chief executive, the President, as well as their legislative representatives.

THE CONSTITUTION

6. What is the "supreme law of the land"?

The Constitution, laws of the United States made "in pursuance of" the Constitution, and treaties made under authority of the United States. Judges throughout the country are bound by them, regardless of anything in separate State constitutions or laws.

7. What is meant by the "separation of powers" in the Federal Government?

The Constitution contains provisions in separate articles for three great departments of government—legislative, executive, and judicial. There is a significant difference in the grants of power to these departments: The first article, treating of legislative power, vests in Congress "all legislative Powers herein granted"; the second article vests "the executive Power" in the President; and the third article states that "The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The theory of this separation of powers is that by keeping them independent of each other they are a check upon each other so that a tyrannous concentration of unchecked power is made impossible.

8. What is the Bill of Rights?

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1791, are commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights. As a matter of fact, the first 8 really set out the substantive and procedural personal rights associated with that description, while 9 and 10 are general rules of interpretation of the relation between the State and Federal governments—all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, being reserved to the States or the people.

9. What are the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights?

It should be noted that the Bill of Rights is in form primarily a bill of "don'ts" for Congress—in other words, it is not a theoretical enumeration, but a series of prohibitions of the enactment by Congress of laws infringing certain rights. Aside from the three perhaps most commonly discussed—freedom of religion, speech, and press—the rights include:

- Right to assemble, and to petition Congress (amendment 1)
- Right to bear arms (amendment 2)
- Right not to have soldiers quartered in one's home in peacetime, except as prescribed by law (amendment 3)
- Right to be secure against "unreasonable searches and seizures" (amendment 4)
- Right in general not to be held to answer criminal charges except upon indictment (amendment 5)
- Right not to be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense (amendment 5)
- Right not to be compelled to be a witness against oneself (amendment 5)

- Right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law (amendment 5)
- Right to just compensation for private property, taken for public use (amendment 5)
- Right, in criminal prosecution, to trial by a jury—to be notified of the charges, to be confronted with witnesses, to have compulsory process for calling witnesses, and to have legal counsel (amendment 6)
- Right to a jury trial in suits at law involving over twenty dollars (amendment 7)
- Right not to have excessive bail required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted (amendment 8)

10. How may the Constitution be amended?

Amendments may be proposed on the initiative of Congress (by two-thirds vote in each House) or by convention (on application of two-thirds of the State legislatures). So far, there has never been a convention called under this authority. Ratification may, at the discretion of Congress, be either by the legislatures or by conventions, in three-fourths of the States. As of the adjournment of the 2d session, 87th Congress, the 21st amendment is the only one to have been ratified by State conventions.

The first 10 amendments were practically a part of the original instrument (being ratified in 1791), the 11th amendment was ratified in 1795, and the 12th amendment in 1804. Thereafter, no amendment was added to the Constitution for 60 years. After the Civil War, three amendments were ratified (1865–70), followed by another long interval before the 16th amendment became effective in 1913.

11. Have many amendments to the Constitution been repealed?

Only one—the 18th amendment (prohibition), which was repealed by the 21st amendment.

12. How long may a proposed amendment remain outstanding and open to ratification?

The Supreme Court has stated that ratification must be within “some reasonable time after the proposal.” Beginning with the 18th amendment it has been customary for Congress to set a definite period for ratification. In the case of the 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22d amendments the period set was 7 years; but there has been no determination as to just how long a “reasonable time” might extend.

13. What is the “lame duck” amendment?

The 20th amendment to the Constitution, proclaimed by the Secretary of State on February 6, 1933, to have been ratified by sufficient States to make it a part of the Constitution. This amendment provides, among other things, that the terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on January 20; the terms of Senators and Representatives shall end at noon on January 3 instead of March 4, and the terms of their successors shall then begin. Prior to this

amendment, the annual session of Congress began on the first Monday in December (Constitution, art. I, sec. 4). Since the terms of new members formerly began on March 4, this meant that members who had been defeated or did not stand for reelection in November continued to serve during the "lame duck" session from December through March 4. Adoption of the 20th amendment has not entirely obviated legislation by a Congress that does not represent the latest choice of the people. Many sessions since 1933 have not adjourned *sine die* prior to the November general elections.

14. What is the electoral college?

The Constitution provides that each State "shall appoint * * * a number of electors" equal to the combined number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. This, of course, refers to the quadrennial presidential election; the total of all the electors is popularly called the electoral college. Electors never get together on an interstate basis. They meet as a State group and vote.

15. How did the electoral college originate?

The framers of the Constitution thought that a convention of qualified electors would be the best way to choose a President. The electors were not pledged to any particular candidate but were chosen as men who could make a calm and wise decision on who should be President.

16. Did the electoral college ever vote unanimously for any President other than George Washington?

No. In the election of Monroe in 1820, one elector, William Plumer, voted against Monroe so that Washington would stand alone as the one President receiving the electoral college's unanimous vote for the Presidency.

17. How and where do the presidential electors vote?

The electors whose party wins in a State's balloting for President meet at a place designated by the State legislature, usually the State capitol. They meet on the Monday following the second Wednesday in December in a presidential election year and vote as a unit for their candidate. Six copies of these votes are made. One is for the President of the United States Senate; 2 for the secretary of state; 2 for the Secretary of State of the United States; and 1 for the district judge. The electors' action is a mere formality and occurs long after the Nation knows the outcome of the presidential election. The count of all electoral ballots takes place in joint session of Congress every 4 years on January 6.

THE CONGRESS

18. What is the Congress?

The Congress of the United States is the legislative branch of the National Government, in effect the National Legislature, and consists of two branches—the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Its existence, authority, and limitations are provided by the Constitution, article I, which begins as follows:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

19. What is the term of a Congress?

In point of time, a Congress commences January 3 of each odd-numbered year, and continues for 2 years, regardless of the number of regular or special sessions held. There must be one regular session each year.

20. What is a session of Congress?

A session of Congress usually means that both Senate and House are in session, i. e., meeting for the transaction of business. The President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses, or either of them.

21. Is there a fixed limit to the length of a session?

Yes. By the Constitution (amendment 20) Congress must hold an annual meeting, commencing normally on January 3. The Legislative Reorganization Act goes further and requires Congress to adjourn this annual meeting *sine die* not later than the last day of July, except in time of war or national emergency unless otherwise provided by the Congress.

22. Under what circumstances may the President call a special session of Congress?

Under the Constitution (art. II, sec. 3) the President may convene Congress, or either House, "on extraordinary occasions."

23. Is a special session of Congress limited as to subject matter?

It is usual for the President in calling an extra session to indicate the exact matter which needs the attention of Congress. However, once convened, a Congress cannot be limited in the subject matter which it will consider.

24. When can a President adjourn Congress?

The Constitution (art. II, sec. 3) empowers the President to adjourn Congress "at such times as he may think proper" when the House and Senate disagree with respect to time of adjournment. No President has exercised this power. Many constitutional experts believe the provision applies only in the case of extraordinary sessions.

25. When Congress is in session, at what hour do the two Houses meet?

The time of meeting is fixed by each House. Under standing order, the House ordinarily meets at 12 o'clock noon and usually remains in session until 5 or 6 p. m.

The Senate also ordinarily meets at "12 o'clock meridian." No reason is known for this wording in the Senate, which calls it meridian rather than noon.

26. What is a Congressman?

A Congressman is a Member of either the Senate or the House of Representatives. However, a Member of the Senate is usually referred to as a Senator and a Member of the House as a Congressman. The official title of a Member of the House is "Representative in Congress."

27. What is a Delegate and a Commissioner, as distinguished from a Congressman?

From very early times each organized Territory of the United States has had the right by law to elect a Delegate to the House of Representatives. Such Delegate or Commissioner has the right to a seat in the House and to take part in debate, but not to vote. With Alaska and Hawaii admitted as States, the House no longer has Delegates. Since July 4, 1946, there has been a Resident Commissioner only from Puerto Rico. He serves on the Committees on Agriculture, Armed Services, and Interior and Insular Affairs. There, too, he may debate and make motions (except to reconsider) but has no vote.

28. What is the pay of a Delegate or Resident Commissioner in Congress?

In general a Delegate or Resident Commissioner is entitled to the same pay and allowances as a Congressman, but the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico receives a lump sum for traveling expenses, in lieu of the regular mileage allowance of 20 cents a mile.

29. How are Senators and Representatives elected?

By popular vote on the day fixed by Congress—first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years. The qualifications of voters at this general election are the same as for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures—the Constitution merely adopting State provisions on the subject.

30. Have United States Senators always been elected by the people?

Senators were originally elected by the State legislatures (Constitution, art. I, sec. 3). Direct election by the people was provided for by the 17th amendment, effective as to Senators elected after May 31, 1913.

31. Who defines the congressional districts—the United States or the States?

Congress fixes the size of the House of Representatives, and the procedure for apportioning this number among the States, but the States themselves carry on from there. In the early years of the

Republic most States elected all their Representatives at large. Congress later required that Representatives should be elected from "districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory" but there is no longer even this recommendation in the Federal law. The actual redistricting has always been provided by State law.

32. What is a Congressman "at large"?

When a new apportionment following a decennial census shows that a State is entitled to additional representation, unless that State redistricts, the additional Representatives are elected at large—i. e., they do not represent any particular district. Conversely, if a State loses representation, there must be a redistricting or all the Members would have to be elected at large. For example, in the 1932 election, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Minnesota which had lost Representatives under the census of 1930, elected all their Members en bloc.

33. How many Members does each State have in the Senate and House of Representatives?

Each State, by the Constitution, is always entitled to two Senators. Under the apportionment following the 1960 census, the States are entitled to Representatives as follows: Alabama, 8; Alaska, 1; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 4; California, 38; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 1; Florida, 12; Georgia, 10; Hawaii, 2; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 7; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 2; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 19; Minnesota, 8; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 10; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 15; New Mexico, 2; New York, 41; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 23; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 10; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1.

34. What is the size of the House of Representatives and how is it fixed?

By the Constitution, each State is entitled to at least one Representative and all beyond this minimum number are apportioned among the States according to population. For the first Congress, i. e., before the taking of the first census, the Constitution itself fixed the number for each State—and therefore the size of the House. Beyond that, however, the only constitutional limitation is that the number must not exceed 1 Representative to each 30,000 of population, and within this limit, Congress has the say as to size of the House. With the great increase in population, and consequent number of Representatives, there have been frequent demands for a smaller House, but to date the trend has been all the other way. Under the law now in force, the membership is fixed at 435 indefinitely. (See question and answer No. 144.)

35. What is the procedure for apportionment of Representatives?

For many years the actual apportionment was calculated according to the method of "major fractions" but under act of November 15, 1941, Congress adopted the method of "equal proportions." Briefly, this method takes the fixed size (currently 435) and after assigning 1 seat to each State as required by the Constitution allots the remaining 387 on the basis of a priority list obtained by dividing the population of each State by the geometric means of successive numbers of Representatives. This sounds like a rather complicated mathematical operation—but the simple purpose is to make the present difference between the average number of Representatives per million people in any two States as small as possible.

36. Is senatorial representation based upon population?

No. Each State is entitled to be represented in the Senate by two Senators, without regard to density of population.

37. In the event of the death or resignation of a United States Senator, how is the vacancy filled?

A vacancy in the office of United States Senator from any State is usually filled by a temporary appointment by the governor, which continues until the general election, at which time a Senator is elected for the remainder of the term, if it had longer to run. The 17th amendment directs the governor to call an election, but authorizes the legislatures to make provision for an immediate appointment pending election, and this alternative is ordinarily followed.

38. In the event of the death or resignation of a Representative, how is the vacancy filled?

The United States Constitution, article I, section 2, which deals with the House of Representatives, provides: "When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writ of Election to fill such Vacancies." Governors are not permitted to appoint a Member of the House of Representatives where a vacancy has occurred in a particular congressional district.

39. What qualifications are prescribed for a Representative in Congress?

A Member of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, must have been a United States citizen for at least 7 years, and must reside in the State from which he is sent to Congress.

40. What qualifications are prescribed for a Member of the Senate?

A member of the United States Senate must be at least 30 years of age, must have been a citizen of the United States for 9 years, and must be a resident of the State from which he is sent to Congress.

41. What are the salaries of Representatives and Senators?

Each Member of Congress receives a salary of \$30,000 a year.

42. Do Members pay income tax on their salaries?

Their salaries are subject to the usual income tax; campaign expenses are not deductible in figuring income tax.

43. What services are officially available to Members to assist them in the performance of their legislative duties?

The Legislative Reference Service, the Offices of the Legislative Counsel, and the Coordinator of Information. The Legislative Reference Service (located in the Library of Congress) is equipped primarily for research, the legislative counsel for bill drafting, and the coordinator of information for history of legislation, etc. The Director of the Legislative Reference Service and his staff are appointed by the Librarian of Congress; the legislative counsel (one for each House) by the President of the Senate and the Speaker, respectively. Each counsel appoints his own staff. The coordinator of information, appointed by the Speaker, appoints his own staff.

Each committee of House and Senate is entitled to a staff of four professional research assistants, appointed by majority vote of the committee, and assigned to the chairman and ranking minority member as the committee may determine.

44. Can Members of Congress be impeached?

Probably not. Only instance in which impeachment proceedings have been instituted against a Member was the case of Senator Blount in 1798; the Senator resigned before the case came to trial in the Senate, so, although the decision was that the Senate had no jurisdiction, there has been some difference of opinion whether it is a clear-cut precedent. At any rate, no impeachment proceedings have been instituted against a Member since 1798. Each House may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member; and, of course, any Member is subject to prosecution in the courts for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, the same as private citizens.

45. How many Presidents have been elected to that office after service in Congress?

Twenty-one. Of the 21, six had served in the House only (James Madison, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B. Hayes, and William McKinley), six in the Senate only (James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, Benjamin Harrison, Warren G. Harding, and Harry S. Truman), and nine in both Houses (Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson). In addition, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe served in the Continental Congress.

46. How should one address a Member of Congress if he desires to communicate with him?

Example as follows: Hon. John Jones, M. C., House (or Senate) Office Building, Washington, D. C.

If Congress is not in session, the communication may be addressed to his hometown although many Members keep their Washington offices open.

47. Is a woman Member of Congress referred to as a "Congresswoman"?

In the House she is "the Congresswoman from ——." The constitutional title is "Representative in Congress." In correspondence she should be addressed as "Dear Representative ——." In the Senate, "the Senator from ——."

48. Should one communicating with a Member of Congress send postage for reply?

Any correspondence with a Member in his strictly official capacity may be answered by him without payment of postage. The matter is covered by law:

Members, Members-elect, Delegates, and Delegates-elect may send free through the mails, under their franks, within certain limitations, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence upon official or departmental business. Retiring Members are permitted the franking privilege until June 30 after expiration of term to close up all official business on hand.

49. Are visitors allowed to listen in on the proceedings of Congress?

Yes; both Houses have visitors' galleries. Visitors are subject to control by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and the galleries may be cleared in case of disorder. In the Senate Chamber the galleries are cleared when the Senate goes into executive session.

50. What provision is made for the press to cover proceedings in Congress?

Special spaces are set aside for representatives accredited to the Press Gallery, the Radio and TV Gallery, and the Periodical Gallery.

51. How many newspaper, radio, television, and magazine correspondents have occasion to "cover" Congress?

During the 89th Congress approximately 2,000 persons were accredited to the Senate and House Press, Radio, and Periodical Galleries.

52. Are Members permitted to wear hats on the floor of Congress?

Until 1837, it was permissible for Congressmen to wear hats during sessions, after the fashion of members of Britain's Parliament. Since then Members of Congress have been prohibited from covering their heads until after leaving the legislative Chamber.

53. Do Senators have individual seats assigned them?

Yes. The individual seats are numbered and assigned on request of Senators in order of their seniority. Democrats occupy the west side of the Chamber—on the Vice President's right; Republicans sit across the main aisle to his left. There is no set rule for the seating of "independents."

54. Do the Members of the House have individual seats?

No. They did until the 63d Congress, but now any Member may sit where he chooses. Democrats occupy the east side of the Chamber, on the Speaker's right; Republicans sit across the main aisle on the Speaker's left.

55. Does the term "senior Senator" apply to age or service?

The word "senior" or "junior" as applied to Senators refers to their service, and not to their ages. A "senior Senator" may be much younger in years than the "junior Senator." A Senator must have served continuously to be entitled to the senior rank, which also carries a little more prestige with the Senate body and the administration.

56. What is the mace, and what is its significance?

The mace is the only visible symbol of Government authority in the United States. It is an institution borrowed from the British Parliament, where it had become a traditional symbol or parliamentary authority. Its origin goes back to the "fasces" of Republican Rome—the bundle of rods and an ax which was carried by the lictors who attended each Roman magistrate as he held court and administered justice. From this very practical instrument (the rods for administering whippings and the ax for beheading) the "fasces" developed and evolved into a symbol, known as the mace.

This symbol was adopted by the House of Representatives by resolution of April 14, 1789—there is no mace in the Senate. The present mace dates from 1841; it is a reproduction of the original which was burned in the Capitol in 1814. It consists of a bundle of 13 ebony rods bound with silver and terminating in a silver globe, surmounted by a silver eagle with wings outspread. The sergeant-at-arms is its custodian and is charged with its use when necessary to preserve order.

57. Do the political parties offer legislative guidance to their individual Members in Congress?

The Democratic and Republican Parties try to guide their Members by means of caucuses and conferences.

Democrats hold a party caucus, and may bind the Members to vote a certain way on a bill if two-thirds vote in favor of being bound. However, a Member may excuse himself if he has a good and sufficient reason, such as having committed himself to a contrary position when seeking election.

The Republicans hold a party conference instead of a caucus, and their Members cannot be bound.

58. Who are the officers of the Senate and how are they chosen?

They are: President pro tempore, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, Chaplain, Secretary for the Majority, and Secretary for the Minority. All are elected by resolution of the Senate.

59. Who presides in the Senate?

The Vice President of the United States. He is referred to in the Senate as "Mr. President," because his title in that body is "President of the Senate."

The Senate also elects from among its members a President pro tempore, who holds office at the pleasure of the Senate and presides during absences of the Vice President of the United States.

60. What salary and expenses does the President of the Senate receive?

Forty-three thousand dollars per annum and ten thousand dollars for expenses, all of it taxable. This applies either to the Vice President of the United States, who is President of the Senate, ex-officio; or to the President pro tempore of the Senate in the event there is no Vice President.

61. Does the President pro tempore vote in the Senate?

Yes. He participates in Senate debates and votes.

62. Can the Vice President vote in the Senate?

He can do so only in the event of a tie vote.

63. Has a Vice President of the United States ever been elected by the Senate?

One such instance is on record—that of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. In the 1836 election, Johnson received 147 electoral votes; Granger, 77; Tyler, 47; and Smith, 23. Johnson's total equaled that of the combined votes for the other three, but he lacked a majority. The Constitution provides that in such instances the Senate must choose between the two highest candidates whenever any fails to obtain a majority of all electoral votes. The Senate elected Johnson.

64. How many Vice Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency by reason of a vacancy in that office?

Eight: Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, Truman, and Lyndon B. Johnson.

65. Of these successions, how many were caused by the assassination of Presidents?

Four: Lincoln, McKinley, Garfield, and Kennedy were killed by assassins. Andrew Johnson served as President during all but 1 month of Lincoln's second term; Theodore Roosevelt served 3½ years of McKinley's second term; and Chester A. Arthur served about 3½ years of Garfield's term.

66. Has a Vice President ever resigned?

One only—John C. Calhoun. He resigned on December 28, 1832, 3 months before the expiration of his term, to become Senator from South Carolina.

67. What Vice President is credited with the remark, "What this country needs is a good 5-cent cigar"?

Thomas Marshall of the Wilson administration.

68. Who are the officers of the House, and how are they chosen?

The Constitution (art. I, sec. 2) says that the House "shall choose their Speaker and other officers"—i. e., the membership vote as on any other question, except that in this case it is strictly a party vote. Republicans and Democrats both meet before the House organizes for a new Congress, and choose a slate of officers. These are presented at the initial session of the House, and the majority party slate is selected. The vote is *viva voce*.

The officers include Speaker, Chaplain, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster. Each of these elective officers appoints any employees provided by law for his department.

69. Who presides in the House?

The Speaker of the House. He is nominated at a party caucus and chosen by the Members of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, but not for more than 3 days at a time without the consent of the House.

70. What are the duties of the Speaker of the House?

He presides over the House, appoints the chairmen to preside over the Committees of the Whole, appoints all special or select committees, appoints conference committees, has the power of recognition of Members, makes many important rulings and decisions in the House. The Speaker may vote, but usually does not, except in case of a tie. The Speaker and the majority leader determine administration policies in the House, often confer with the President, and are regarded as spokesmen for the administration if they and the President belong to the same political party.

71. Could a person other than an elected Representative in Congress serve as Speaker of the House?

Yes. There is no constitutional objection to such an arrangement. The House is empowered to choose its Speaker and other officers, without restriction. But in fact, the Speaker has always been a Member of the House.

72. Who has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for the longest period of time?

The late Honorable Sam Rayburn, of Bonham, Texas.

73. What is a party leader?

There is a majority leader and a minority leader. In talks on the floor, Members do not usually refer to Democrats and Republicans. Generally, they refer to the "majority" and the "minority."

The leader is all the title implies. He leads in party debate. He brings forward party programs and policies. His advocacy of, or opposition to, proposed legislation indicates the party preference. The majority leader has much control over what legislative programs come up and when.

74. Is the majority leader, in either branch of Congress, elected by the House or Senate?

The majority leaders in both House and Senate are not officers of that body, but of the party numerically in the majority at the time. So while each House, under the Constitution, chooses its officers, majority leaders are not selected by the House or Senate as such but by a party caucus or conference.

75. What are the duties of the "whips" of the House?

The whips (of the majority and minority parties) keep track of all important political legislation and endeavor to have all members of their parties present when important measures are to be voted upon. When the vote is likely to be close they check up, find out who is out of the city, and advise absentees by wire of the important measures coming up.

The office of whip is unofficial and carries no salary or perquisites except that each whip as such is allowed certain additional help, sufficient office space, and additional expenses to be used in the performance of his duties.

76. What are the powers and duties of the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives?

The office of Sergeant at Arms is derived from a similar office in both Houses of the British Parliament. The Sergeant at Arms is, above all, the chief disciplinary officer and is empowered to enforce order upon the floor. In the House he has a special symbol of office, the mace; also, he is the disbursing officer for Members' salary and mileage. Both officers share certain joint responsibilities, such as policing the Capitol and grounds; they act as executive and purchasing officers for their respective bodies, and in general see to it that the respective rules and wishes of the two Houses are faithfully carried out. Finally, in each House, its Sergeant at Arms, by the direction of the Presiding Officer, may compel the attendance of absent Members.

77. What are the duties of the Parliamentarian?

Both the House and the Senate appoint a Parliamentarian to assist in rendering correct parliamentary decisions and to keep the practices and precedents uniform. He must be so well versed with the rules and practices of his House that he can give the Chair a decision on a moment's notice.

78. What are the customary proceedings when the House meets?

The Speaker calls the Members to order and the Sergeant at Arms places the mace on the pedestal at the right of the Speaker's platform.

It is the symbol of authority of the House. Then the Chaplain offers prayer. Next the clerk reads the Journal of the preceding day's activities. Members of the committees make reports of bills and then the House is ready to consider the bill left unfinished the day before or take up a new bill on the calendar, if there be no unfinished business.

If the mace is on the pedestal, the Speaker or Speaker pro tempore is presiding and the House is in session. When the Committee of the Whole is in session, the mace is off the pedestal and a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole is presiding.

79. What is the steering committee of the House of Representatives?

The steering committee is composed of a varying number of the leading majority Members, chosen by the majority caucus to exercise supervision over the handling of business by the House. The committee's main function is to select from the large number of bills on the House calendars those which the majority managers wish to advance to final consideration.

80. How are the rules of procedure in Congress determined?

The Constitution provides that each House may determine the rules of its proceedings.

The parliamentary practice of the House of Representatives emanates from four sources: First, the Constitution of the United States; second, Jefferson's *Manual*; third, the rules adopted by the House itself from the beginning of its existence; and fourth, the decisions of the Speakers of the House and decisions of the Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole.

Hinds' and Cannon's *Precedents* are used.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 changed the rules of the two Houses in certain important respects, subject to the constitutional right of either House to change them again at any time. The new rules were enacted "as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively."

81. What is the difference between a bill and an act?

"Bill" is the technical designation of a measure introduced in either House, and until it has been passed by that House. At that point it is reprinted as an act, i. e., an act of one branch of the Congress. The term "act" is, however, popularly used in referring to a measure which has been finally passed by both Houses and becomes law, whether by approval of the President or by passage over his veto.

82. What are the stages of a bill in the House?

Following in brief are the usual steps in procedure—further details on many of the questions raised will be found in subsequent paragraphs:

(a) Introduction by a Member, by placing the measure in the "hopper," a box on the clerk's desk; it is numbered and sent to the Government Printing Office and made available next morning at the document room.

(b) Reference to a standing or select committee—public bills and bills coming from the Senate, by the Parliamentarian under direction of the Speaker, private bills on endorsement of the Member.

(c) Report from committee—usually after hearing, either before the full committee or a subcommittee.

(d) Placing on the calendar—according to its classification as a revenue bill, private bill, etc. Occasionally a privileged bill is considered when reported.

(e) Consideration in Committee of the Whole, if on the Union Calendar—including general debate and reading for amendments, with speeches limited to 5 minutes for and against amendments.

(f) Second reading and consideration in the House—in the case of bills considered in Committee of the Whole, the second reading is had in Committee. In either case, the bill is open to amendment on the second reading.

(g) Engrossment and third reading—the question is put by the Speaker as of course and decided at one vote. Any Member may demand reading in full. A negative vote at this stage defeats the bill as completely as a vote on passage.

(h) Passage—the question of the passage being put by the Speaker as a matter of course without motion from the floor.

(i) Transmission to the Senate, by message.

(j) Consideration by the Senate—usually after reference to and report from committee, reading, debate, and opportunity for amendment.

(k) Return from Senate with or without amendment—if the Senate rejects the House bill it so notifies the House.

(l) Consideration of Senate amendments by the House—either agreeing, agreeing with amendment, or disagreeing with each amendment separately.

(m) Settlement of differences by conference.

(n) Enrollment on parchment paper.

(o) Examination by the appropriate committee—the chairmen of the House and Senate committees each certifying as to the correctness of the enrollment of bills of their respective bodies.

(p) Signing—by the Speaker first in all cases, then by the President of the Senate.

(q) Transmittal to the President of the United States.

(r) Approval or disapproval by the President—usually after referring it to the department affected for recommendation.

(s) Action on a bill vetoed—the House or Senate may consider the veto message at once, postpone consideration of the message to a certain day, or refer the same to a committee. If it fails to pass the House to which returned, by a two-thirds vote, no further action is taken.

(t) Filing with the Administrator of General Services on approval or passage over veto.

83. What is an enrolled bill?

When a bill has passed both House and Senate, the second House to take action notifies the first that the measure has passed: the originating House then causes the bill to be “enrolled” on parchment. When printed in this form there are no breaks or paragraphs in the

flow of the language of the bill. The purpose of inscribing the bill solidly is to insure insufficient space between paragraphs for forgery.

84. What is an engrossed bill?

A bill is engrossed after it is read in its entirety in Congress for the second time. According to Rule XXI, House of Representatives, "Bills and joint resolutions on their passage shall be read the first time by title and the second time in full, when, if the previous question is ordered, the Speaker shall state the question to be: 'Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?' and, if decided in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed and read a third time by title, unless the reading in full is demanded by a Member."

85. How many types of resolutions can Congress pass?

There are three kinds of resolutions acted upon by Congress: A simple resolution, which is passed by one House only; a concurrent resolution, which must pass both Houses; and a joint resolution, which requires the action of both Houses and signature of the President unless it is a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

86. What is the largest number of bills and joint resolutions ever introduced in a single Congress?

In the 61st Congress (1909-11), there was a total of 44,363 such measures introduced in both Houses. By way of comparison, in the 86th, 87th, 88th, and 89th Congresses, the totals were 18,261, 18,376, 17,479, and 24,003, respectively.

87. How does the total of bills and joint resolutions introduced in Congress compare with the number enacted?

From March 4, 1789, to the adjournment of the 88th Congress, 937,154 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in both Houses. Of this total, only 79,809 were enacted, or about 8.5 percent.

88. What is meant by a public bill (or law)?

A bill dealing with classes of citizens is a public bill as distinguished from a private bill for the benefit of individuals. It is not always obvious whether a bill is public or private; for example, a bill for the benefit of individuals, but which included provisions of general legislation, was classed as a public bill. The question comes up chiefly in determining whether the bill should be referred to the Union, House, or the Private Calendar—and whether the resulting law should be printed in part 1 (public laws) or part 2 (private laws) of the Statutes at Large.

89. How does a Senator introduce a bill?

When a Senator rises to introduce a bill, he says, "Mr. President," and waits for the Vice President to recognize him. The Vice President recognizes the Senator by looking at him and saying: "The Senator from * * *," naming the State from which the Senator comes.

Then the Senator states that he desires to introduce a bill.

A Senator often introduces several bills at the same time by saying that he desires to introduce sundry bills and have them referred to the proper committees. A Senator may introduce a bill at any time by obtaining unanimous consent for that purpose.

90. How does a Member of the Senate obtain recognition to speak?

When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him.

91. Is there any limitation on debate in the Senate?

The only limitation on debate in the Senate, except such as may be imposed by unanimous consent, is that provided by the cloture rule.

92. How does a Member of the House of Representatives obtain recognition from the Speaker to address the House, and how long may he speak?

"When any Member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House or any particular Member, but to the Speaker * * *."

The length of time depends upon the matter before the House or the circumstances bringing it up, but in no event is a Member of the House allowed to proceed longer than 1 hour without unanimous consent.

93. How is debate limited in the House?

General debate in the House is usually limited by special rule, the time being equally divided between the majority and the minority, and allotted to the individual Members by the Members designated in the rule. In no case may a Member speak longer than 1 hour except by unanimous consent of the House. When bills are being considered in the Committee of the Whole for amendments, each Member is limited to 5 minutes except by unanimous consent.

94. What is a quorum of the House?

In the House of Representatives a quorum is a majority of the membership. When there are no vacancies in the membership a quorum is 218. There are usually a few vacancies—Members who have died or have resigned and their places yet unfilled. So an actual quorum is usually a little under that figure. Much business is transacted without a quorum. But no business of any character, except to adjourn, can be transacted without a quorum present if any Member objects. All any Member has to do to get a full House is to arise, address the Speaker, and make a point of order that "no quorum is present." The Speaker says, "The Chair will count." If he cannot count a quorum present, the doors are closed, the bells are rung in the corridors and House Office Buildings (three rings indicate a call of the House), and the roll is called. This usually produces a quorum and business proceeds.

A majority of the membership also constitutes a quorum to do business in the Senate.

95. Why are congressional standing committees necessary?

Standing committees were established as early as 1803; before that, bills were discussed in Committee of the Whole, and then referred to a select committee for drafting. The development of standing committees of small membership (the largest in the House, Appropriations, has only 50 members) was a practical necessity to insure a preliminary check on the flood of bills introduced. Committee procedure, with its witnesses and cross-examination, offers a much more satisfactory method of reaching the real merits of a measure and presenting it in workable form than the necessarily limited consideration on the floor by a (possible) membership of 435.

96. How are the members of the standing committees selected?

Both parties have a committee on committees to recommend committee assignments. The proportion of Republicans to Democrats is fixed by the party in the majority for the time being. The House, then, by strict party vote, adopts the slate presented by the two parties. A similar method is used in the Senate.

97. What are the standing committees of the Senate?

The 16 standing committees are as follows (the numbers in parentheses indicate number of committee members allotted for the 90th Cong.): Aeronautical and Space Sciences (16); Agriculture and Forestry (15); Appropriations (26); Armed Services (18); Banking and Currency (14); Commerce (18); District of Columbia (8); Finance (17); Foreign Relations (19); Government Operations (15); Interior and Insular Affairs (17); Judiciary (16); Labor and Public Welfare (16); Post Office and Civil Service (12); Public Works (16); Rules and Administration (9).

98. What constitutes a quorum of a standing committee of the Senate?

Each Senate committee is authorized to establish a quorum for transaction of business—not less (except for taking testimony) than one-third the membership of the committee. A majority of the committee must be present to report a bill or recommendation.

99. What are the standing committees of the House?

There are 20 standing committees as follows (figures in parentheses indicate number of members allotted for the 90th Cong.): Agriculture (35); Appropriations (51); Armed Services (40); Banking and Currency (33); District of Columbia (25); Education and Labor (33); Foreign Affairs (36); Government Operations (35); House Administration (25); Interior and Insular Affairs (33); Interstate and Foreign Commerce (33); Judiciary (35); Merchant Marine and Fisheries (34); Post Office and Civil Service (26); Public Works (34); Rules (15); Science and Astronautics (31); Un-American Activities (9); Veterans' Affairs (25); Ways and Means (25).

100. What is meant by the "seniority rule"?

It is a custom whereby a Member, who has served longest on the majority side of a committee, becomes chairman and otherwise acquires additional influence. Members are ranked from the chairmanship according to length of service. If a Member loses his seat in Congress, and then returns, he starts at the bottom of the list again, except that he outranks those Members who are beginning their first terms.

101. How far back does the "seniority system" date in Congress?

The Senate adopted it in 1846; the House of Representatives in 1910.

102. What arrangements are made for a meeting of a standing committee of the House?

Each committee has a large committee room, its size and accommodations depending upon the importance of the committee. Each of the major committees of the House has a large meeting room equal in size to the average United States district courtroom. The members of the committee have individual seats in a semicircle around the committee table. A witness appearing before this committee in support of or in opposition to a bill is usually given time to make his own statement and then the committee members are privileged to cross-examine him. The usual time of meeting is 10 o'clock in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon and night when the House is not in session.

103. Under what circumstances do House committees originate bills?

Members sometimes present petitions, and reference of such petition to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter gives it authority to draw a bill. The same is true when communications addressed to the House from the President, executive departments, or other sources are referred to appropriate committees. General supply bills, revenue measures, and other similar proposals originate in the committees.

The procedure of having a committee draw bills was in fact the regular order under the early rules. A Member desiring to introduce a bill had first to obtain leave of the House, whereupon a committee (including the mover and seconder) was appointed to prepare the bill in question. The present practice of free introduction developed after 1850.

104. Do the congressional committees hold hearings on all bills referred to them?

It is the view of many committees that any Member who insists on a hearing on any bill should have it. But there may be several bills almost identical or similar in substance. In such cases hearings frequently are on a group of related measures, or a hearing held on one bill serves for all. It is not always possible for a Member to have a hearing on his bill before a committee because of the tremendous pressure of business.

105. Does the congressional committee to which a bill is referred effectively control its disposition?

Ordinarily the action of a committee in failing to report a measure spells its defeat in either House. However, the House rules provide machinery by which a public bill may be taken out of committee, if held longer than 30 days. A petition, signed by a majority of the membership (218 members), to discharge a committee from further consideration of the bill, will be placed on a special calendar and may be called up by any of the signers on the second or fourth Monday of any month. Only 20 minutes' debate is allowed on the motion; if it prevails, then the House further votes to consider the bill. It is then considered under the general rules.

This special procedure is resorted to very infrequently, and usually on measures of a controversial character. This is the House machinery for forcing consideration of measures which may be "buried" in committee.

106. Are committee records and files open to public inspection?

They are the property of Congress, and are accessible to any Member of either House.

107. What is a select committee?

A select committee is one established by the House or Senate for a limited period and generally for a strictly temporary purpose. When that function has been carried out the select committee automatically expires. A standing committee, on the other hand, is a regular, permanent unit in Congress.

108. How are joint committees established?

By three methods—by statute, joint or concurrent resolution.

109. How were the present joint committees established?

All were established by statute, the oldest being the statute creating the Joint Committee on the Library, dating from 1800. The latest is the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress.

110. What is a conference committee?

From very earliest days, differences of opinion between the two Houses have been committed to conference committees, to work out a settlement. The most usual case is that in which a bill passes one House with amendments unacceptable to the other. In such case, the House which disagrees to the amendment generally asks a conference, and the Speaker (and Vice President for the Senate) appoints the "managers," as the members are called. Usually, 5 or 7 managers are appointed from each House, representing both majority and minority opinion on the question at issue. Generally, they are selected from the committee which has charge of the bill. The committee attempts to smooth out the points in disagreement and an identical report is made to each House, which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. If accepted by both Houses, the bill is then signed and sent to the President; if rejected by either House, the

matter in disagreement comes up for disposition anew as if there had been no conference.

The conference committee, however, may not reach complete accord, in which case it so reports. After the House, which acts first, concurs in the recommendations agreed to by the conferees, the items still in disagreement are taken up seriatim for disposal by agreement, disagreement, etc. The report is then acted on similarly in the other House. Unless all differences are finally adjusted, the bill fails.

111. What is the first reading of a bill?

Formerly a bill was first read by title at the time of introduction. Since 1890, the first reading is accomplished by the mere printing of the title in the Congressional Record and the Journal.

112. What is meant by the different calendars of the House?

A legislative calendar is a docket or list of measures reported from committees and ready for consideration by the House. There are three calendars to which business reported from committees is initially referred:

1. A calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to which are referred all public bills raising revenue or involving a charge against the Government—the so-called Union Calendar.

2. A House Calendar, for all public bills not raising revenue or appropriating money or property.

3. A calendar of the Committee of the Whole House for all private bills—the so-called Private Calendar.

There is also a special calendar, known as the Consent Calendar, to which measures may be referred on request of a Member from either the Union or the House Calendar. Bills on this calendar are called in the order in which they appear. Consideration is blocked by a single objection; and when it is again called on the calendar, if three Members object, it is stricken from the Consent Calendar.

113. What is the Committee of the Whole?

Motions or propositions involving taxes or appropriations, authorizing payments out of appropriations or releasing liability to the United States or referring claims to the Court of Claims, are considered first in the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole. (There are technically two such committees, in effect standing committees—one, the Committee of the Whole House, to consider business on the Private Calendar, and the other, the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to consider business on the Union Calendar.) Upon resolving into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker gives way to a Chairman appointed by him and the mace is moved to a lower pedestal. Speeches are limited to 5 minutes for and against amendments. The "previous question" cannot be put in the Committee; and the Committee does not adjourn, but rises and reports to the House, whether their business is unfinished or finished. A quorum is 100 Members.

The Senate in 1930 discontinued the device of a Committee of the Whole except in considering treaties.

114. Are committee hearings open to the public?

All hearings of committees, or subcommittees of either House, are open, except executive sessions for marking up a bill, for voting, or when by majority vote the committee orders an executive session in a particular case.

115. How are votes taken in the House?

In four different ways. Usually the Speaker puts the question in this form: "As many as are in favor (of the motion) say 'Aye,'" and then, "As many as are opposed say 'No.'" In most instances the vote taken is decisive enough to satisfy. But if the Speaker or any Member is in doubt, or if it sounds close, any Member may ask for a division. In this case the Speaker asks those in favor to stand up and be counted; then those opposed to the proposition to stand up and be counted. The Speaker does the counting and announces the result. But if there is still doubt, or if a demand is made by one-fifth of a quorum—that is, 20 in the Committee of the Whole or 44 in the House—tellers are appointed to make the count. The two tellers take their place at the head of the center aisle. All Members favoring the proposition walk between the tellers and are counted. Then those opposed walk between and are counted. This vote settles most questions.

If a rollcall is ordered, the Clerk reads the names of the whole membership, and as his or her name is called the Member answers "Aye" or "No." The names of those not voting the first time are read a second time, so that all Members in corridors, cloakrooms, committee rooms or offices, who have been notified of a rollcall by signal bells, may come in and vote.

116. How may a record vote be obtained in the House or Senate?

The Constitution provides that "* * * the yeas and nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal."

If a vote is being taken in the House when a quorum is not present, and a point of order is made that a quorum is not present and the vote is objected to on that ground, a rollcall is automatic.

117. What is "pairing"?

In the House a pair is a written agreement between Members on opposite sides not to vote on a specified question or during a stipulated time. It is in effect equivalent to a vote on the part of each against the proposition favored by his colleague. It is available to Members desiring to preserve their vote or the vote of a colleague during absence from the House. The practice appeared in the House of Representatives as early as 1824. It was not officially recognized in the House rules until 1880; at present, pairs are announced by the Clerk and published in the Record.

Pairing is also practiced and permitted in the Senate although not recognized by the rules.

118. What is the difference between a "general pair" and a "live pair"?

The "general pair" is an arrangement to take care of a definite period of time, and covering all measures coming to a vote within the period fixed. On a particular question, a Member desiring to be absent may seek a "pair" with a Member on the opposite side on this question. The man the absent Member is "paired" with will not vote. The two votes would cancel each other anyhow, so it is a fair and convenient arrangement. This is called a "live pair."

119. What is the "previous question"?

A motion for the previous question, if agreed to by a majority of Members voting, has the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered.

120. What are the functions of the House Rules Committee?

This committee considers bills that some other committee has reported. Most of its work is to decide whether or not to grant special consideration for bills which otherwise might be long delayed on the various calendars of the House. When the Rules Committee reports a special rule to the House, it is usually adopted. When it is adopted, the bill to which it refers is considered under the provisions of that rule.

121. What business can be transacted by unanimous consent?

Practically anything can be done in either House by unanimous consent—except where the Constitution or the rules specifically prohibit the Presiding Officer from entertaining such a request. For example, since the Constitution requires that a rollcall vote be taken to pass a bill over a Presidential veto, the Presiding Officer of the House or the Senate cannot entertain a unanimous-consent request to waive this requirement; in the House of Representatives, the Presiding Officer cannot admit to the Chamber persons who are not permitted to be present under the rules; nor may visitors in the galleries be introduced to the House. A majority of bills are passed by unanimous consent.

122. What is a "filibuster"?

The term is used to describe delaying tactics which are designed to prevent action on a measure in legislative bodies.

123. What filibustering tactics are possible in the House?

Inasmuch as no Member can address the House for more than 1 hour without unanimous consent, the only method of filibustering is to force rollcalls.

124. What method does the Senate have for meeting a filibuster?

In 1917, the Senate adopted what is called a "cloture rule" as a part of the Senate rules. As amended in 1959, it provides that the Senate may end debate by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting. When 16 Senators file a petition asking to end debate, the Senate must vote on the petition at 1 p.m., the second calendar day thereafter. If two-thirds vote for cloture, then no Senator may talk longer than 1 hour. So long as more than one-third of the Senate is opposed to cloture, it is impossible to end a filibuster if enough of those Senators are willing to talk in relays.

125. Does a one-man filibuster mean that a single Senator is speaking continuously?

No. This is a point on which there is much confusion. A Senator who obtains the floor does not lose it when he yields temporarily to a colleague asking a question or calling for a quorum. In fact, a filibusterer can avail himself of a number of technical parliamentary moves which are time consuming and effective without his losing the floor.

126. What courses are open to the President when a bill is presented to him?

(a) The President may promptly sign it, whereupon it becomes a law. (b) He may hold it without taking any action, in which case it becomes law at the expiration of 10 days (Sundays excepted), without his signature if Congress is in session. (He may refuse to sign the bill because he disapproves of the measure and recognizes that a veto is either politically unwise or useless, or because he is undecided about the bill's constitutionality, as was President Cleveland on the income-tax law of 1894, and prefers not to commit himself.) (c) He may veto the bill. In this case, it may be voted on again by Congress and if approved by a two-thirds vote in both Houses, it becomes law despite the President's veto.

127. When a President approves a bill, does he indicate in writing the specific time when he signed the measure?

He does so only when time is of extreme importance and the legislation is of extraordinary significance.

128. What is a "veto"?

The word "veto" is derived from the Latin and means "I forbid." The President is authorized by the Constitution to refuse his assent to any measure presented by Congress for his approval. In such case, he returns the measure to the House in which it originated, at the same time indicating his objections—the so-called veto message. The veto goes to the entire measure; the President is not authorized, as are the governors of some States, to veto separate items in a bill.

129. What is a "pocket veto"?

By the Constitution the President is allowed 10 days (exclusive of Sundays) from the date of receiving a bill within which to give it his approval; if, within 10 days, Congress adjourns and so prevents the return of a bill to which the President objects, that bill does not become law. In many cases, where bills have been sent to him toward the close of a session, the President has taken advantage of this provision, and has held until after adjournment measures of which he disapproved but which for some reason he did not wish to return with his objections to Congress for their further action. This action is the so-called pocket veto.

130. What did the pocket veto case decide?

This case (reported in 279 U. S. 655) decided that when Congress had adjourned at the close of a first regular session—not to reassemble, perhaps, for several months—it had effectively prevented the return of a bill which the President had vetoed, and that the bill in such case did not become law.

This case is to be distinguished from the later case of *Wright v. U. S.* (302 U. S. 583) where the Court decided that in the case of a temporary recess by one House only, while Congress was still in session, the President could constitutionally return a vetoed bill to the proper officer of the House, which could then take what action it saw fit.

131. Is there any restriction on what a President may veto? May he veto a declaration of war or a constitutional amendment?

A President may veto any measure that is properly before him, regardless of its character. He may therefore veto private bills (in fact this constitutes the largest class of bills vetoed) as well as public bills and a declaration of war the same as any other. He cannot, however, veto separate items of bills—it must be the whole or nothing. Since proposals to amend the Constitution do not require the approval of the President, they are not submitted to him. But resolutions proposing constitutional amendments must be passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress.

132. Are many bills vetoed?

Not very many. During the 8 years Woodrow Wilson was President, he vetoed 44 bills. President Harding vetoed 6; President Coolidge, 50; and President Hoover, 37. President Cleveland vetoed more bills than any other President before President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but the bills were mostly private pension bills.

During President Cleveland's 2 terms, he vetoed 584 bills (238 of these were pocket vetoes). During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's entire administration of 12 years, 1 month and 8 days, he vetoed 631 bills (260 of them being pocket vetoes). President Truman vetoed 250 bills, 70 of which were pocket vetoes, from April 12, 1945, to January 20, 1953. President Eisenhower vetoed 181 bills, 108 of them pocket vetoes, during his 2 terms. President Kennedy vetoed 21 bills, including 9 pocket vetoes. President Johnson, as of the end of the 89th Congress, had vetoed 22 bills including 5 pocket vetoes.

133. Are bills often passed over the President's veto?

Not very often. In the entire history of our country, as of the end of the 88th Congress, only 73 bills have been enacted by overriding a veto. Of these, 15 were passed over the veto of President Andrew Johnson; 12 over the veto of President Truman; 9 over the veto of Franklin D. Roosevelt; 7 over the veto of President Cleveland; 6 over the veto of Woodrow Wilson; 5 over the veto of President Pierce; 4 over the vetoes of Presidents Grant and Coolidge, respectively; 3 over the veto of President Hoover; 2 over the veto of President Eisenhower; and 1 bill was passed over the vetoes of President Tyler, Hayes, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft, respectively.

134. What ceremony attends the signing of a bill by the President?

The President ordinarily signs bills without any particular attention being given his action.

Sometimes when he has a bill of special importance to sign, he arranges a ceremony for the occasion.

Sometimes he uses 2 or 3 different pens to sign a bill, using 1 pen for the first part of his name and another pen for the latter part. Then he gives these pens to those who have been most interested in the legislation.

In some instances organizations interested in the legislation have furnished the President with a gold pen and fancy penholder to be used in affixing his name. Afterward the organization frames the pen and keeps it as a souvenir.

135. What becomes of the bill after it is signed?

The signed bill is sent to the General Services Administration. There it is given a number as a public law and published forthwith as a "slip law"—i. e., in individual form. At the close of each session these are consolidated in a bound volume called *United States Statutes at Large*.

136. When does a bill, introduced at the beginning of a Congress, become "dead" and no longer open to consideration?

A bill introduced at any time during a Congress may be considered until the close of that Congress, irrespective of sessions. Thus, a bill introduced in January 1959, would, barring other considerations, be subject to action by the House until the final adjournment *sine die* of the 86th Congress.

137. Are all of the laws of the United States published in one book? If so, how may it be obtained?

All of the permanent laws of the United States of general application currently in force are included in the Code of the Laws of the United States of America. After each regular session, a supplement is published, cumulating all laws enacted since the basic volume. The code and supplements are published under supervision of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, printed at the Government Printing Office, and procurable from the Superintendent of Documents.

138. What is meant by a "rider" on a congressional bill?

A "rider" is an extraneous provision incorporated in an appropriation bill, with the idea of its "riding" through to enactment on the merits of the main measure. The practice is very old; in 1837 a "rider" on the fortifications appropriations bill would have provided for the disposal of the surplus funds in the Treasury. Under the rules any item of appropriation in a general appropriation bill that is not authorized by existing law nor in furtherance of projects already in progress is subject to a point of order (this is often waived by a special rule in the House); and the same with any provision "changing existing law," unless it is germane to the subject and designed to retrench expenditures (the so-called Holman rule). Occasionally a "rider" becomes law, without the point of order being raised.

An example of a legislative rider was contained in the appropriation rescission bill, which was vetoed by President Truman. The rider, which was not germane to the bill and wholly unrelated to its subject matter, provided that the United States Employment Service would be returned to the States in 100 days.

President Truman, believing that this subject should receive separate consideration and was entitled to be passed upon by him separate and distinct from any other legislation, vetoed the entire bill to get rid of the rider.

139. Why must tax bills originate in the House?

The constitutional provision (all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; art. I, sec. 7) is an adaptation of the English practice. The principle involved, which had been established in England after long struggle, is that the national purse strings should be controlled by a body directly responsible to the people. So when the Constitution was formulated, as Members of the Senate were to be chosen by the several State legislatures, the initiation of revenue legislation was restricted to the House, where the Members were subject to direct election every 2 years. However, the Senate has had from the start full power to amend revenue legislation.

140. Must all appropriation bills originate in the House?

There has been considerable argument and difference of opinion as to whether "bills for raising revenue" includes appropriation bills. But it is uniform practice that general appropriation, as distinguished from special bills appropriating for single, specific purposes, originate in the House.

141. What is a deficiency bill?

A deficiency bill is one carrying appropriations to supplement appropriations which have proved insufficient. Appropriations are normally made on the basis of estimates for a year but conditions may arise which exhaust the appropriation before July 1, when the new fiscal year begins.

- 142. (a) Which States were most recently admitted to the Union?
(b) What geographical circumstances distinguish the two newest States?**

(a) Alaska and Hawaii. By the issuance of Presidential proclamations, Alaska, the 49th State, formally entered the Union on January 3, 1959, and Hawaii became the 50th State on August 21, 1959. These were the first admissions since 1912 when Arizona and New Mexico were accepted.

(b) Neither Alaska nor Hawaii is contiguous to the mainland of the United States; i.e., neither State directly borders on any of the previous 48 States. Although a peninsula of the North American Continent, Alaska is separated from the rest of the States by Canada and the Pacific Ocean. The southernmost tip of the 49th State is some 500 miles distant from the State of Washington. In area, Alaska is the largest State, the northernmost State, and the most westerly on the continent.

Hawaii is completely separated from North America by the Pacific Ocean. It lies 2,020 miles southwest of San Francisco. The islands comprising the State extend a distance of 1,900 statute miles. They are closer to Tokyo than to Washington, D.C.

- 143. What was the status of Alaska and Hawaii before admission?**

Organized incorporated Territories. Hawaii was the last such Territory. There are, therefore, no Delegates serving in the House of Representatives at the present time.

- 144. How does the admission of Alaska and Hawaii affect the composition of Congress?**

Each State being entitled to 2 Senators, the Senate is now increased to a membership of 100. The acts of admission assigned 1 House seat to each new State, temporarily increasing House membership to 437. After the 1960 census, under the provisions of current law, the size of the House was returned to 435 and that number was apportioned among the 50 States.

- 145. When were the 50 States admitted to the Union, and what is the area of each in square miles (land and water)?**

The States are listed in the order in which they were admitted and in parentheses immediately after the name of the State is the date the State ratified the Constitution or was admitted (the first 13 States

entered by ratification and the others by admission), followed by the area in square miles (land and water):

Delaware (December 7, 1787)-----	2, 057
Pennsylvania (December 12, 1787)-----	45, 333
New Jersey (December 18, 1787)-----	7, 836
Georgia (January 2, 1788)-----	58, 876
Connecticut (January 9, 1788)-----	5, 009
Massachusetts (February 6, 1788)-----	8, 257
Maryland (April 28, 1788)-----	10, 577
South Carolina (May 23, 1788)-----	31, 055
New Hampshire (June 21, 1788)-----	9, 304
Virginia (June 25, 1788)-----	40, 815
New York (July 26, 1788)-----	49, 576
North Carolina (November 21, 1789)-----	52, 712
Rhode Island (May 29, 1790)-----	1, 214
Vermont (March 4, 1791)-----	9, 609
Kentucky (June 1, 1792)-----	40, 395
Tennessee (June 1, 1796)-----	42, 244
Ohio (March 1, 1803)-----	41, 222
Louisiana (April 30, 1812)-----	48, 523
Indiana (December 11, 1816)-----	36, 291
Mississippi (December 10, 1817)-----	47, 716
Illinois (December 3, 1818)-----	56, 400
Alabama (December 14, 1819)-----	51, 609
Maine (March 15, 1820)-----	33, 215
Missouri (August 10, 1821)-----	69, 674
Arkansas (June 15, 1836)-----	53, 104
Michigan (January 26, 1837)-----	58, 216
Florida (March 3, 1845)-----	58, 560
Texas (December 29, 1845)-----	267, 339
Iowa (December 28, 1846)-----	56, 290
Wisconsin (May 29, 1848)-----	56, 154
California (September 9, 1850)-----	158, 693
Minnesota (May 11, 1858)-----	84, 068
Oregon (February 14, 1859)-----	96, 981
Kansas (January 29, 1861)-----	82, 276
West Virginia (June 20, 1863)-----	24, 181
Nevada (October 31, 1864)-----	110, 540
Nebraska (March 1, 1867)-----	77, 227
Colorado (August 1, 1876)-----	104, 247
*North Dakota (November 2, 1889)-----	70, 665
*South Dakota (November 2, 1889)-----	77, 047
Montana (November 8, 1889)-----	147, 138
Washington (November 11, 1889)-----	68, 192
Idaho (July 3, 1890)-----	83, 557
Wyoming (July 10, 1890)-----	97, 914
Utah (January 4, 1896)-----	84, 916
Oklahoma (November 16, 1907)-----	69, 919
New Mexico (January 6, 1912)-----	121, 666
Arizona (February 14, 1912)-----	113, 909
Alaska (January 3, 1959)-----	586, 400
Hawaii (August 21, 1959)-----	6, 423

*The two Dakotas admitted simultaneously by the President with his signature unrevealed at the actual signing. Reference: Library of Congress.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS**146. What qualifications are prescribed for the President?**

He must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old, and for at least 14 years a resident of the United States. The question as to whether a child born abroad of American parents is "a natural-born citizen," in the sense of this clause, has been frequently debated. The answer depends upon whether the definition of "citizens of the United States" in section 1 of the 14th amendment is to be given an exclusive or inclusive interpretation.

147. What is the wording of the oath taken by the President? Who administers it?

The form of oath for the President is prescribed by the Constitution as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Generally, the Chief Justice administers the oath, but this is merely custom. Any officer authorized to administer oaths could do it.

148. How is the President addressed?

Simply as "Mr. President." A letter sent to the Chief Executive is addressed "The President, The White House." One of the earliest congressional debates dealt with the title of the Chief Executive. A Senate committee recommended that the President be addressed, "His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and protector of their liberties." In the House, a debate on the subject was climaxed by James Madison's disclosure that the Constitution explicitly prescribed the Chief Magistrate's title as "President of the United States of America." When George Washington made his first inaugural address, the House made formal reply, addressing him simply as "The President of the United States." When the Senate's turn came to make a similar formal reply, the upper House reluctantly bowed to the precedent set by the lower House, but not without adopting a resolution declaring "that it would be proper to annex a respective title to the office" of President. "Thus it came about," writes Henry James Ford, "that the President of the United States is distinguished by having no title. A governor is addressed as 'Your Excellency,' a judge as 'Your Honor,' but the Chief Magistrate of the Nation is simply 'Mr. President.'"

149. How was the date for beginning the first President's term of office determined?

By the Constitutional Convention. When the Constitution was finally approved and ratified, the Convention ordered that Congress should fix a date for commencing proceedings under the new form of government. Accordingly, in 1788, Congress by resolution appointed March 4, 1789, as the day on which President Washington should assume his new duties. Although Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, 1789, his term began as of March 4.

150. What is now the date for commencement of the President's term?

Under the 20th amendment, effective with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term in 1937, the term of office of the President commences at noon on January 20, every 4 years.

151. What provision is made by the Constitution or by law for execution of the duties of President in event of the death, resignation or disability of the chief executive, or his removal from office?

Under article II, section 1, the Vice President exercises the powers and duties of the President in such case. The 25th amendment, ratified by the required three-fourths of the States on February 10, 1967, provides: (1) that a Vice President who succeeds a President acquires all the powers of the offices; (2) that when the Vice Presidency is vacant, it shall be filled by nomination by the President when confirmed by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress; (3) that when the President informs Congress he is unable to discharge his duties and until he informs Congress otherwise, the Vice President shall act as President; (4) a procedure by which Congress would settle disputes between a Vice President and a President as to the latter's ability to discharge the powers and duties of his office. A law of July 18, 1947, sets the line of succession after the Vice President through the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and certain members of the Cabinet beginning with the Secretary of State.

152. What is the reasoning of the law relative to presidential succession, which was approved by the President on July 18, 1947?

Proponents of this law argue that the Constitution expressly provides for the election of a President. In the event of his death and that of the Vice President, these proponents say, it would be within the spirit of the Constitution to have an elected official succeed to the Presidency rather than the Secretary of State, who is a Presidential appointee.

153. Who becomes President if a President-elect dies or is disqualified before the date fixed for the beginning of his term?

Under the 20th amendment, the Vice President-elect becomes President in case of death of the President-elect before inauguration. If the President-elect failed to qualify, however, the Vice President-elect acts as President, "until a President shall have qualified."

154. Who would succeed to the Presidency if the President-elect and the Vice President-elect failed to qualify prior to Inauguration Day?

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the event he should be disqualified, the President pro tempore of the Senate and then in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor.

155. Whom would the President notify were he to submit his resignation?

The Secretary of State.

156. What is the salary attached to the Presidency?

The President's salary is \$100,000 a year, subject to income tax the same as other citizens' salaries.

157. What allowances does the President receive?

The President lives officially in the White House, although curiously enough the law on the statute books merely grants him the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States and kept in the Executive Mansion. He has the use of \$50,000 annually (taxable) for expenses of official duties, which is accounted for on his certificate solely. In addition, he may spend up to \$40,000 annually (nontaxable) for travel expenses and official entertainment.

158. What pension privileges or allowances have been granted to widows of Presidents?

Annual pensions of \$5,000 have been granted to the widows of Presidents Tyler, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Coolidge. These pensions were granted by special Act of Congress as a matter of grace rather than of legal right. Also, the aforementioned, as well as the widows of Presidents Washington, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Kennedy, were granted the franking privilege.

In 1958, Congress enacted a permanent pension plan which entitles widows of former Presidents to pensions of \$10,000 a year.

Congress granted the widow of President Kennedy temporary office space and staff to handle her mail, plus protection by the Secret Service for herself and her minor children for a maximum of two years.

159. What State has produced the largest number of Presidents?

Virginia, in which eight Presidents were born: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson. Seven Presidents were born in Ohio.

160. How many Presidents have been from States west of the Mississippi?

Four. Herbert Hoover was born in Iowa and elected to the Presidency from California. President Truman is a native Missourian. President Eisenhower was born in Texas and lived in Kansas before entering the military service. President Lyndon Baines Johnson is a native Texan, born near Johnson City, Texas.

161. Has it always been customary for Presidents to appear before joint sessions of the House and Senate to deliver messages?

Presidents Washington and John Adams appeared before the two Houses in joint session to read their messages. Jefferson discontinued the practice in 1801, transmitting his message to the Capitol to be read by the clerks in both Houses. Jefferson's procedure was followed for a full century. On April 8, 1913, Wilson revived the practice of addressing the Congress in person. With the exception of Hoover the practice has been followed generally by subsequent Presidents. President Harding also read his messages to Congress.

162. Who were the members of Washington's first Cabinet?

Thomas Jefferson (age 46), Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton (age 32), Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox (age 39), Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph (age 36), Attorney General.

163. What are the official duties of the Cabinet?

Cabinet members, as such, have no official duties, but are recognized as the President's regular advisers. They meet in the Cabinet room of the executive offices in the White House.

164. What are the Government positions held by members of the President's Cabinet?

Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Secretary of Transportation. The Vice President and certain other officials of the executive branch have been invited by the President to participate in Cabinet meetings.

165. What salary does a Cabinet member receive?

Thirty-five thousand dollars annually.

166. May the Secretary of State or any other Cabinet officer appear on the floor of either House to answer questions?

No. There has been considerable agitation since 1919 for extending the privilege of the floor to Cabinet members for the purpose of asking questions, but numerous measures to this effect have failed to be enacted.

Cabinet members, however, do appear before committees of the two Houses to give testimony, and they may visit either House while in session.

167. What is the essence of the Monroe Doctrine?

The Monroe Doctrine was a statement in President Monroe's message to Congress on December 2, 1823, that the United States would consider any attempt by European countries to extend their system to any part of the Western Hemisphere as "dangerous to our peace and safety"; also that the United States did not intend to interfere with existing European colonies or dependencies. In 1941, Congress declared that the United States would not recognize a transfer of any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one European country to another. The doctrine states a case of the United States versus Europe, not of the United States versus Latin America.

168. What is the substance of the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine? When was it adopted by the Congress? On what date did it become law?

The Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, a joint resolution of the Congress, authorized the President to offer economic and military assistance to any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East desiring such assistance for the maintenance of national independence. This law declares that "the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism: *Provided*, That such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Constitution of the United States." President Eisenhower described it as "an important forward step in the development of friendly relations between the United States and the Middle East area. * * * [It] expresses the determination of the legislative and executive branches of the Government to assist the nations in the general area of the Middle East to maintain their independence. It is a further demonstration of the will of the American people to preserve peace and freedom in the world. The provisions of the resolution and, even more, the unity of national purpose which it reflects will increase the administration's capabilities to contribute to reducing the Communist danger in the Middle East and to strengthen the general stability of the area." The Senate adopted the resolution on March 5, 1957, by a vote of 72 to 19, the House of Representatives accepted the Senate text on March 7, 1957, by a vote of 350 to 60, and it became law, with President Eisenhower's signature, on March 9, 1957.

THE JUDICIARY**169. Does the Constitution prescribe qualifications for Federal judges?**

The Constitution does not state what qualifications are demanded of men for these offices, either as to age, citizenship, legal competence, or as to political viewpoint and background.

170. Who was the youngest Supreme Court Justice to serve on the Nation's highest tribunal?

The youngest was Joseph Story, who became a member of the Supreme Court at the age of 32 and served from 1811 to 1845.

171. Were any other Supreme Court Justices nominated and confirmed prior to their 40th birthday?

Besides Justice Story three became members of the Supreme Court before they were 40 years old: Justices James Iredell, Bushrod Washington, and William Johnson.

172. What is the Chief Justice's official title?

The first seven Chief Justices—Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase, and Waite—were referred to as "Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." The next seven—Fuller, White, Taft, Hughes, Stone, Vinson, and Warren—were designated as "Chief Justice of the United States."

173. What is the difference between opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court?

An opinion is the statement of the reasoning by which the Court fortifies a decision in a particular case. The decision is reached by secret vote of the Justices, and the Chief Justice then assigns a Justice the task of writing the opinion.

174. What is a Supreme Court quorum?

Currently, six Justices constitute a quorum.

175. Can the salary of a Federal judge be reduced while he holds office?

The Constitution provides that these salaries shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

CENSUS FIGURES BY STATES

State	1960	1950	Percent increase in population, 1950-60
Alabama.....	3, 266, 740	3, 061, 743	+6. 7
Alaska.....	226, 167	128, 643	+75. 8
Arizona.....	1, 302, 161	749, 587	+73. 7
Arkansas.....	1, 786, 272	1, 909, 511	-6. 5
California.....	15, 717, 204	10, 586, 223	+48. 5
Colorado.....	1, 753, 947	1, 325, 089	+32. 4
Connecticut.....	2, 535, 234	2, 007, 280	+26. 3
Delaware.....	446, 292	318, 085	+40. 3
District of Columbia.....	763, 956	802, 178	-4. 8
Florida.....	4, 951, 560	2, 771, 305	+78. 7
Georgia.....	3, 943, 116	3, 444, 578	+14. 5
Hawaii.....	632, 772	499, 794	+26. 6
Idaho.....	667, 191	588, 637	+3. 3
Illinois.....	10, 081, 158	8, 712, 176	+15. 7
Indiana.....	4, 662, 498	3, 934, 224	+18. 5
Iowa.....	2, 757, 537	2, 621, 073	+5. 2
Kansas.....	2, 178, 611	1, 905, 299	+14. 3
Kentucky.....	3, 038, 156	2, 944, 806	+3. 2
Louisiana.....	3, 257, 022	2, 683, 516	+21. 4
Maine.....	969, 265	913, 774	+6. 1
Maryland.....	3, 100, 689	2, 343, 001	+32. 3
Massachusetts.....	5, 148, 578	4, 690, 514	+9. 8
Michigan.....	7, 823, 194	6, 371, 766	+22. 8
Minnesota.....	3, 413, 864	2, 982, 483	+14. 5
Mississippi.....	2, 178, 141	2, 178, 914	(¹)
Missouri.....	4, 319, 813	3, 954, 653	+9. 2
Montana.....	674, 767	591, 024	+14. 2
Nebraska.....	1, 411, 330	1, 325, 510	+6. 5
Nevada.....	285, 278	160, 083	+78. 2
New Hampshire.....	606, 921	533, 242	+13. 8
New Jersey.....	6, 066, 782	4, 835, 329	+25. 5
New Mexico.....	951, 023	681, 187	+39. 6
New York.....	16, 782, 304	14, 830, 192	+13. 2
North Carolina.....	4, 556, 155	4, 061, 929	+12. 2
North Dakota.....	632, 446	619, 636	+2. 1
Ohio.....	9, 706, 397	7, 946, 627	+22. 1
Oklahoma.....	2, 328, 284	2, 233, 351	+4. 3
Oregon.....	1, 768, 687	1, 521, 341	+16. 3
Pennsylvania.....	11, 319, 366	10, 498, 012	+7. 8
Rhode Island.....	859, 488	791, 896	+8. 5
South Carolina.....	2, 382, 594	2, 117, 027	+12. 5
South Dakota.....	680, 514	652, 740	+4. 3
Tennessee.....	3, 567, 089	3, 291, 718	+8. 4
Texas.....	9, 579, 677	7, 711, 194	+24. 2
Utah.....	890, 627	688, 862	+29. 3
Vermont.....	389, 881	377, 747	+3. 2
Virginia.....	3, 966, 949	3, 318, 680	+19. 5
Washington.....	2, 853, 214	2, 378, 963	+19. 9
West Virginia.....	1, 860, 421	2, 005, 552	-7. 2
Wisconsin.....	3, 951, 777	3, 434, 575	+15. 1
Wyoming.....	330, 066	290, 529	+13. 6

¹ Less than +0.1 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

GOVERNMENT HEADS AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICIALS

President: Lyndon B. Johnson

Vice President: Hubert H. Humphrey

THE CABINET

Secretary of State: Dean Rusk

Secretary of the Treasury: Henry H. Fowler

Secretary of Defense: Robert S. McNamara

Attorney General: Vacancy

Postmaster General: Lawrence F. O'Brien

Secretary of the Interior: Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of Agriculture: Orville L. Freeman

Secretary of Commerce: John T. Connor

Secretary of Labor: W. Willard Wirtz

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare: John W. Gardner

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Robert B. Weaver

Secretary of Transportation: Alan S. Boyd

SENATE

President of the Senate: Hubert H. Humphrey

President pro tempore of the Senate: Carl Hayden

Parliamentarian: Floyd M. Riddick

Majority leader: Mike Mansfield

Majority whip: Russell B. Long

Minority floor leader: Everett Dirksen

Minority whip: Thomas H. Kuchel

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: John W. McCormack

Parliamentarian: Lewis Deschler

Majority leader: Carl Albert

Majority whip: Hale Boggs

Minority leader: Gerald R. Ford

Minority whip: Leslie C. Arends

ASSISTANT MINORITY WHIPS

Eastern Division: William H. Bates (Massachusetts)

Robert T. Stafford (Vermont)

John W. Wydler (New York)

Albert W. Johnson (Pennsylvania)

Rogers C. B. Morton (Maryland)

Midwestern Division: Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)

Robert H. Michel (Illinois)

Richard L. Roudebush (Indiana)

Elford A. Cederberg (Michigan)

Samuel L. Devine (Ohio)

E. Y. Berry (South Dakota)

Joe Skubitz (Kansas)

Western and Southern Divisions; Burt Talcott (California)

William E. Brock 3d (Tennessee)

Laurence J. Burton (Utah)

Charles Wiggins (California)

Deputy majority whip: John E. Moss (California)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIPS

Torbert H. Macdonald (Massachusetts)

Abraham J. Multer (New York)

George M. Rhodes (Pennsylvania)

Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (New Jersey)

John J. Flynt, Jr. (Georgia)

James G. O'Hara (Michigan)

John Brademas (Indiana)

Harley O. Staggers (West Virginia)

Richard Fulton (Tennessee)

Edwin W. Edwards (Louisiana)

Tom Bevill (Alabama)

Frank M. Karsten (Missouri)

Dan Rostenkowski (Illinois)

Jack Brooks (Texas)

Ed Edmondson (Oklahoma)

Thomas G. Morris (New Mexico)

John J. McFall (California)

Samuel S. Stratton (New York)

Horace R. Kornegay (North Carolina)

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND CHAIRMEN

Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Clinton P. Anderson
Agriculture and Forestry: Allen J. Ellender
Appropriations: Carl Hayden
Armed Services: Richard B. Russell
Banking and Currency: John J. Sparkman
Commerce: Warren G. Magnuson
District of Columbia: Alan Bible
Finance: Russell B. Long
Foreign Relations: J. W. Fulbright
Government Operations: John L. McClellan
Interior and Insular Affairs: Henry M. Jackson
Judiciary: James O. Eastland
Labor and Public Welfare: Lister Hill
Post Office and Civil Service: A. S. Mike Monroney
Public Works: Jennings Randolph
Rules and Administration: B. Everett Jordan

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND CHAIRMEN

Agriculture: W. R. Poage
Appropriations: George H. Mahon
Armed Services: L. Mendel Rivers
Banking and Currency: Wright Patman
District of Columbia: John L. McMillan
Education and Labor: Carl D. Perkins
Foreign Affairs: Thomas E. Morgan
Government Operations: William L. Dawson
House Administration: Omar Burleson
Interior and Insular Affairs: Wayne N. Aspinall
Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Harley O. Staggers
Judiciary: Emanuel Celler
Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Edward A. Garmatz
Post Office and Civil Service: Thaddeus J. Dulski
Public Works: George H. Fallon
Rules: William M. Colmer
Science and Astronautics: George P. Miller
Un-American Activities: Edwin E. Willis
Veterans' Affairs: Olin E. Teague
Ways and Means: Wilbur D. Mills

SENATE SELECT AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN

Select Committee on Small Business: George A. Smathers
Special Committee on Aging: Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

HOUSE AND SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN

Atomic Energy: John O. Pastore
 Defense Production: Wright Patman
 Economic: William E. Proxmire
 Internal Revenue Taxation: Wilbur Mills
 Library: Omar Burleson
 Printing: Carl Hayden
 Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures: George H. Mahon

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN

Select Committee on Small Business: Joe L. Evins

INDEX

[Citations refer to question numbers]

- Act: difference between bill and act, 81.
Alaska: Admitted to Union, 142, 145; previous status, 143; area, 142, 145; number of Representatives and Senators, 33, 144.
Amendment, to the Constitution: "lame duck," 13; number repealed, 11; procedure, 10; time permitted for ratification, 12.
Apportionment, 31-32.
Attorney General, 164.
Bills: appropriation, 140; "dead," 136; deficiency, 141; difference between bill and act, 81; engrossed, 84; enrolled, 83; first reading, 111; introduction by Senator, 89; largest number introduced in a single Congress, 86; Presidential ceremony upon signing, 134; public, 88; rider, 138; sent to General Services Administration, 135; stages in House, 82; tax, 139; total number introduced since March 4, 1789, 87; veto of, 128-133.
Bill of Rights: explanation of, 8; rights enumerated, 9.
Cabinet, 162-166.
Census, table of figures by States, 1960 population, 37.
Commissioner to Congress from Puerto Rico: committee assignments, distinguished from Congressman, pay, voting rights, 27-28.
Committees: Committee of the Whole, 113; conference, 110; hearings, 104-105, 114; House Rules, 120; in House, 99, 102-103; joint, 108-109; records, 106; select, 107; standing, 95-99; steering, 79.
Congress (*also see* House of Representatives; Representatives; Senate; Senators): adjournment by President, 24; constitutional status, 18; facilities for press, 50-51; hours of meeting, 25; majority and minority leaders, 73-74; rules of procedure, 80; services available to Members for legislative duties, 43; session defined, length, 20; special sessions, powers, 22-23; term of, 19; visitors, to, 49.
Congressional districts: how determined, 31.
Congressman. (*See* Congress; House of Representatives; Representatives; Senate; Senators.)
Congresswoman. (*See* Congress; House of Representatives; Representatives; Senate; and Senators.)
Consent: unanimous, 121.
Constitution: as supreme law of land, 6; Bill of Rights, 8-9; how amended, procedure, 10; "lame duck" amendment, 13; number of amendments repealed, 11; preamble, 1; provision for electors, 14-15; provisions for "separation of powers" in the Federal Government, 7; time permitted for ratification of amendment, 12.
Delegate, to Congress: Distinguished from a Congressman, pay, voting rights, 27-28; number in House, 143.
Democracy: and its American sources, 1-5; a pure, 3; representative or indirect, 4-5.
Eisenhower, Dwight D.: birthplace, 160; Middle East Doctrine, 168; number of bills vetoed, by, 132.
Elections (*also see* Electoral College; Presidents): of Senators and Representatives, 29-38.
Electoral college, 14-17.
Executive departments, 146-168.
Filibuster, 122-125.
Government: essentials of a republican form, 2; United States as a representative democracy, 5.
Hamilton, Alexander, Secretary of Treasury, 162.
Hawaii: Admitted to Union, 142, 145; previous status, 143; area, 142, 145; number of Representatives and Senators, 33, 144.

- House of Representatives (*also see* Congress; Representatives): apportionment procedure, 35; calendars, 112; customary proceedings when meeting, 78; limitation on debate, 93; officer presiding, 69; officers, of, 68; "pairing," 117-118; previous question, 119; power to choose Speaker, 71; quorum, 94; recognition of Representative who desires to speak, 92; Rules Committee, 120; rules of procedure, 80; size, 31, 33-34; steering committee, 79; voting, 115-116; wearing of hats by Representatives during sessions, 52.
- Impeachment: of Members of Congress, 44.
- Jefferson, Thomas, Secretary of State, 162.
- Judiciary, 169-175.
- Knox, Henry, Secretary of War, 162.
- Laws: published in one book, 137.
- Legislative Reference Service: services to Members of Congress, 43.
- Mace: what it is, significance, 56.
- Marshall, Thomas: remark, 67.
- Monroe Doctrine, 167.
- Parliamentarian: duties, 77.
- Postmaster General, 164.
- Presidents (*also see* Cabinet; electoral college): appearance before joint sessions of Congress, 161; born west of Mississippi, 160; Cabinet, 162-165; courses open on bills, 126-127; date of commencement of term, 149-160; elected after service in Congress, 45; how addressed, 148; oath, 147; pensions and allowances to widows of, 158; power to adjourn Congress, 24; power to convene Congress, 22-23; qualifications, 146; salary and allowances, 156-157; State producing largest number, 159; submission of resignation, 155; succeeded by Vice Presidents, 64-65; succession, 151-154; veto power, 128-133; Washington's first Cabinet, 162.
- President *pro tempore*, 58-61.
- Press: facilities for, in Congress, 50-51.
- Puerto Rico: Resident Commissioner to Congress, 27-28.
- Randolph, Edmund, Attorney General, 162.
- Rayburn, Sam, Speaker, 72.
- Representatives (*also see* Congress; House of Representatives): at large, 32; addressing of communications to, 46, 48; Congresswoman, how addressed, 47; definition, official title, 26; distinguished from Delegate and Commissioner, 27-28; filling of vacancy, 38; how elected, 29; impeachment, 44; number from each State, 33; payment of income tax, 42; participation in party caucus and conference, 57; qualifications, 39; salary, 41; seat assignments, 54.
- Resolutions: types, 85.
- Secretary: of Agriculture, of Commerce, of Defense, of Health, Education, and Welfare, of Interior, of Labor, of the Treasury, 164; of State, 164, 166.
- Senate (*also see* Congress; Senators): introduction of bills by Senators, 86; limitation on debate, 91; officers of, 58; officer, presiding, 59, 61; recognition of Senator who desires to speak, 90; rules of procedure, 80; wearing of hats by Senators during sessions, 52.
- Senators (*also see* Congress; Senate): filling of vacancy, 37; how addressed, 46; how elected, 29-30; impeachment, 44; number from each State, 33, 36; payment of income tax, 42; qualifications, 40; salary, 41; seat assignments, 53; "senior," meaning of, 55.
- Seniority rule, 100-101.
- Separation of powers: under Constitution, 7.
- Sergeant at Arms: powers and duties, 76.
- Speaker of the House: officer of the House, 68; Presiding Officer, duties, 69-70; House powers to choose, 71; Sam Rayburn, longest tenure, 72.
- States: largest in area, 142, 145.
- Supreme Court, 169-175.
- "Supreme law of the land," 6.
- United States: as a representative democracy, 5.
- Veto, 128-133.
- Vice President: elected by Senate, 63; presiding in Senate, 59; salary and expenses, 60; vote in Senate, 62; who resigned, 66; who succeeded to the Presidency, 64-65.
- Washington, George: first Cabinet, 162.
- "Whips": of the House, 75.